

## Assad returns to Syria

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — President Hafez Al Assad returned to the Syrian capital Monday after four days of visits to Libya and Algeria, the official Syrian Arab News Agency reported. SANA gave no details of Mr. Assad's three days of meeting with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, which were interrupted by a trip to Algiers for talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. Mr. Assad held talks with Col. Qadhafi on Friday and Saturday, flew to Algiers, then went back to Libya for further meetings with Col. Qadhafi before returning to Damascus Monday. Diplomats in Tripoli said the visits reflected Mr. Assad's concern at the recent announcement of a proposed union between Libya and Morocco. Syrian state-run media Monday quoted Mr. Assad as saying in Algiers that he had discussed "bilateral issues and important Arab questions" with President Benjedid.

# Jordan Times

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## Kaunda condemns anti-PLO states

LUSAKA (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Monday condemned Arab countries which oppose the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under its leader, Yasser Arafat, and called for greater Afro-Arab cooperation. In remarks before private talks with Mr. Arafat, Mr. Kaunda also denounced the United States for supporting Israel and South Africa. He said there was close cooperation between South Africa and Israel, and added: "We need to do more about our own cooperation between the Arab World and the African World." He said his country's support for the PLO could only be diplomatic, political and moral. "These are the weapons that we have and no more," he added. Mr. Kaunda also told Mr. Arafat: "There are some that have handicapped you in the struggle that you lead so well because they want to tell you what to do. We do not believe that is right."

See earlier story on page 2

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## Resistance claims 59 attacks against Israel

BEIRUT (R) — The "Lebanese National Resistance Front," an umbrella name for the resistance movement against Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon, said Monday it had carried out 59 attacks on Israeli troops over the past month. Also on Monday, two people were killed in the southern village of Dewir, 18 kilometres southeast of the port of Sidon, when a bomb exploded inside their car, southern security sources said. No other details of the incident were available.

## Arab League forms S. Lebanon committee

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League said Monday it had formed a permanent committee to study the situation in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon. The committee, to be headed by Assad Al Assad, assistant secretary-general for Arab affairs and himself a Lebanese, will meet at least once a week, a league spokesman said. The panel will follow developments in southern Lebanon, undertake studies and make proposals to the league's secretary-general, Chadi Klibi. Its first meeting is scheduled Tuesday.

## Sharon says Jordan belongs to Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's former defence minister, Ariel Sharon, was quoted Monday as saying Jordan rightfully belonged to Israel and would one day be settled by Jews. Maariv newspaper said Mr. Sharon made his remarks last week during a discussion with opposition Labour Party leaders on Israeli settlement policy in the occupied West Bank, which Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. "The East Bank of the Jordan River is ours, although it is not in our hands, just as East Jerusalem was before," the 1967 war, the newspaper quoted Mr. Sharon as saying.

## 5 British MPs visit Libya

LONDON (R) — Five opposition members of the British parliament flew to Tripoli Monday hoping to persuade Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi to release several British held in Libyan jails without charge. Britain broke off diplomatic ties with Libya in April after gunmen inside the Libyan embassy shot dead a British policeman. All Libyan diplomats were expelled after a police siege of the mission.

## Yugoslav leader begins India visit

NEW DELHI (AP) — President Veselin Djuranovic of Yugoslavia arrived in New Delhi on Monday for a three-day visit that is to include talks with Indian officials on bilateral and other international issues. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is chairwoman of the Non-Aligned Movement, of which Yugoslavia, like India, is a founding member. The group currently is attempting to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, who also are members.

# Tension grips Beirut following new clashes

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A war of words heated up between Lebanon's factional leaders Monday as a fragile calm prevailed in Beirut after it suffered the first serious breach of the two-month-old civil war ceasefire.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt's Al Anbaa newspaper flatly charged that last week's fatal air crash, which killed Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Nadim Hakim in north Lebanon was a premeditated murder. "It is an assassination operation," screamed the front-page bannerline of Al Anbaa.

The paper supported its allegation with speculation from an unnamed Lebanese military source, who contended that the helicopter that crashed with Gen. Hakim and eight other men aboard was not his regular military helicopter and, thus, possibly subject to sabotage.

Al Anbaa also quoted the source as wondering what had happened to the ill-fated helicopter's "black box," which recorded communications between the pilot

and the base. Mr. Junblatt, who serves as transport and tourism minister in Lebanon's national coalition cabinet, has been publicly attacking President Amin Gemayel by name since Gen. Hakim's death. At Gen. Hakim's funeral Saturday, Mr. Junblatt called Mr. Gemayel a "butcher."

Sunday's fighting in Beirut in two months also has underlined war worsening political climate in Lebanon caused by deadlock over extending a government peace plan to mountains above the capital.

Sunday's confused, four-hour shooting spree, in areas of central Beirut held by mainly Christian and mostly Muslim troops, closed three of the five major "green line" crossings between the predominantly Christian east and the Muslim-controlled west and wou-

ned four soldiers and three civilians.

The city was quiet Monday and the crossing reopened, but it was the first time since a comprehensive security plan pacified Beirut on July 4 and dismantled the frontlines that militias had battled in the capital itself.

The fighting reflected the tension between Christian and Muslim cabinet leaders that has risen steadily as government peace efforts lost momentum over the past few weeks.

## Sniping kills 1 in Tripoli

Meanwhile in North Lebanon, renewed sniping killed a woman in Tripoli Monday a day after a general truce was announced in the northern city, while Israeli jets staged mock attacks on South Lebanon and broke the sound barrier over Beirut.

In Tripoli, police said sniping briefly violated the five-day-old ceasefire that stopped the latest round of fighting between rival militias vying for dominance of Lebanon's second-largest city, killing a woman pedestrian.

## Arabs consider oil deal to force Iran to seek peace

BAGHDAD (AP) — Seven Arab foreign ministers met Sunday to discuss "ways of exerting pressure on Iran" to end the 47-month-old war with Iraq, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. There were indications the ministers considered a plan to offer oil importing nations a good deal on their purchases if they would not buy oil from Iran.

The Iraqi agency said the chief diplomats of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Morocco, North Yemen, Tunisia and Iraq, and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi "assessed the outcome" of contacts they have had with foreign officials during the past five months.

One Arab diplomatic source said the ministers "failed to agree on specific proposals aimed at organising a campaign of international economic pressure on Iran to force it to accept a negotiated settlement" to the war.

But he also said they were considering "direct contacts with some foreign countries to convince them to refrain from buying Iran's oil in return for certain compensations."

He said the committee had "decided to launch new contacts in Moscow and Washington to continue the dialogue with the two capitals regarding an end to the war."

Iraq has declared its readiness to start negotiations with Iran, but Iran is demanding the removal of the Iraqi government and war compensations.

The Iraqi News Agency's report of Sunday's meeting said the foreign ministers agreed on a "future plan of action... and adopted the appropriate decisions," but gave no details.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, who represented Jordan at the meeting, returned to Amman Monday.

## Another tanker hit in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — A Panamanian-flag tanker was set ablaze in a rocket attack in the Gulf Monday in what appeared to be Iranian retaliation for an Iraqi attack on another tanker last Friday, shipping sources said.

The 20,880-ton Cleo 1, heading for the Saudi Arabian oil terminal of Ras Tanura, was hit by a missile in an attack 70 miles east of Qatar's northern tip, but the fire was quickly brought under control.

It was the first missile strike on a ship in the waterway since last Friday, when the fully-loaded Cypriot-flag Amethyst was holed in an Iraqi attack farther north after loading oil at Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island.

Coincidentally, the Cleo 1 and the Amethyst were operated by the same company, the Greek Troodos Shipping Company.

Shipping sources said the attack on the Cleo 1, the 23rd confirmed attack a ship in the waterway since mid-April, appeared to be an Iranian retaliation for the Amethyst strike.

They said Cleo 1 was hit about four miles from the Shab Alkhaym shoal, an area of shallows in the central Gulf where Iran has attacked at least four tankers since June 10.

Most of Iran's attacks have been carried out in this area since Saudi jets dived in Iranian jet off the Saudi coast in early June.

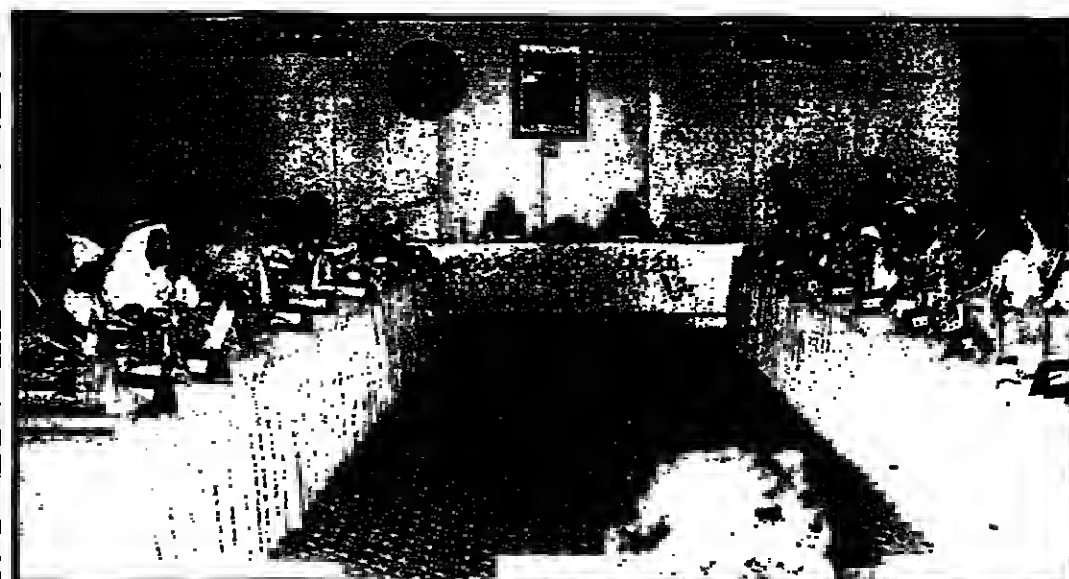
The last attack in the zone, out of range of Iraqi aircraft, was 10 days ago when the Panamanian tanker Endeavour was hit by a missile.

That attack was seen as a reprisal for an Aug. 7 Iraqi strike on a Liberian tanker, the Friendship L, which had just taken on oil at Kharg Island. The Friendship L attack broke a month-long lull in the tanker war.

The Associated Press adds Iran was held responsible for seven previous attacks on vessels in the Gulf waters since the so-called tanker war erupted last February. Of the seven attacks four were staged in the same area where the Cleo 1 was struck Monday.

Shipping sources said the location off the tip of Qatar was convenient for Iranian attacks because there are two Iranian islands nearby on which Iranian reconnaissance aircraft and Phantom interceptors are based.

These sources said that previous Iranian attacks were staged closer to Gulf Arab shores, but after Saudi air force jets dived an Iranian F-4 early June, the Iranians began attacking ships farther away from Saudi Arabia.



The Arab Social and Economic Council in session Monday (Petra photo)

## Arab Economic and Social Council opens 4-day talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab League Economic and Social Council (AESC) Monday opened a four-day meeting to discuss Arab economic problems such as the economic relationship between the United States and Israel, ways to strengthen Arab economies and problems posed by high interest rates.

The meetings are scheduled to discuss a projected U.S.-Israeli free trade zone and will try to crystallise an Arab stand towards the international economic developments as well as a memo concerning the decisions taken by the U.S. and Europe towards foiling the Arab boycott policy against Israel.

The assistant secretary general of the Arab League said Sunday that "the free trade zone between the U.S. and Israel entails real dangers because it is a practical application of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance."

Dr. Abdul Muhsen Zalzalah said: "Once the free trade zone system is put into practice, Israeli goods and services will be free to enter America's markets and eventually find their way into developing nations through the American market."

Speaking at the opening session of the four-day meeting, the president of the current session, Mohammad Horani said: "We are

aware of the difficulties and obstacles facing economic development in the Arab World." He stressed the importance of the meetings of the AESC and the necessity to co-ordinate efforts on the various levels.

Specialist discussions Monday and Tuesday will be followed by a meeting of finance ministers on Wednesday and Thursday, officials said.

Participating in the meetings were representatives of Arab League member countries, and organisations and institutions connected with the council.

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## Jordan, Tapline initial new oil supply accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani said Monday the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) Company has relinquished its property in Syria and Lebanon and is only supplying Jordan with the Kingdom's requirements of oil. Jordan and the company have initialled a new agreement under which Jordan will get its requirements of oil for a long period of time, Dr. Anani told Jordan Television on Monday evening.

The new agreement was initialled by Dr. Anani and Finance Minister Hanna Odeh for the Jordanian government and by the Tapline company's vice-president on behalf of the company. Under the agreement relations between the Jordanian government and the Tapline company will be organised in the light of the changes in the company's operations in the area within the last two years, Dr. Anani said. He did not elaborate.

## Cigarette stub causes destruction of forest trees

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 1,000 dunums of land planted with forest trees near Baqaa camp was set ablaze Monday morning and a spokesman for the Civil Defence Department said that the fire, which was caused by a burning cigarette stub thrown by an Egyptian worker, destroyed a large number of the trees.

The spokesman said that the fire brigades of the Civil Defence, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Security

and the Armed Forces, succeeded in extinguishing the fire at 4.30 p.m.

He also said that the perpetrator was arrested by Forest Department officials.

Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir, Undersecretary Salem Al Lawzi and Acting Director General of Civil Defence Department Brigadier Mahmoud Al Tal rushed to the scene and supervised the extinguishing operations.

## Mapam threatens to quit Labour alignment

TEL AVIV (AP) — The left-wing of the Labour Party threatened Monday to walk out if Shimon Peres formed a joint government with the right-wing Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Shamir and Peres were scheduled to meet later Monday to discuss a power-sharing arrangement in a joint government between the two large blocs.

Mapam, the Marxist faction of the Labour Party, is opposed to the proposed "national unity" government between the two ideologically divided groups.

Mapam leader Victor Shem-Tov, whose faction controls six seats in the 120-member Knesset (parliament), told armed forces radio he would not sit in the same cabinet as Likud's former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

"I have no doubt that if Labour enters into joint government with Likud and Sharon, Mapam won't join and won't be able to continue" its partnership with Labour, Mr. Shem-Tov said.

Labour and Mapam ran on a joint ticket in the July 23 election, winning 44 seats to Likud's 41.

If Mapam bolts, Labour would be left with only 38 seats in the house and could no longer claim the right to head the government as the largest party in the Knesset.

Mr. Shem-Tov said he preferred a Labour government that did not command a clear majority of 61 seats but relied on the tacit support of two joint Arab-Jewish parties.

But Labour feared that without a majority of 61 it would be at the mercy of those small parties it took into its ruling coalition.

The future of the Likud-Labour partnership appeared to hinge on the question of who will be prime minister and how the cabinet seats were apportioned, rather than on policy.

Labour and Likud have reached agreement on economic policy and on some guidelines for future peace talks with Arabs.

The most divisive issue — the future of Jewish settlement building in the occupied West Bank — was still unresolved but the sides appeared to near a compromise on how a bipartisan cabinet would decide on new settlements.

## NRA reports earth tremors

AMMAN (J.T.) — Official spokesmen of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) announced Monday that several earth tremors struck the area northeast of Zarqa and east of Amman during the past 48 hours.

The sources, quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the tremors measured between three and 3.4 on the Richter scale.

Seismological observatory systems at the NRA are continuously registering many tremors daily after a tremor that struck the Mediterranean Sea on Friday, the NRA officials told Petra.

Two mild tremors shook Jordan Friday but did not cause any damage, officials said.

One of the tremors, which centred in the Eastern Mediterranean area, also struck Lebanon and Israel causing little damage in property.

## Obeidat not to meet Soviet officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, who is currently on a private visit to the Soviet Union, is not expected to hold any official talks with Soviet leaders. Reuters quoted a spokesman for the Jordanian embassy in Moscow as saying Monday.

Mr. Obeidat arrived in the Soviet capital last Thursday "on purely personal business," the news agency quoted the spokesman as saying. The spokesman did not say how long the prime minister would stay in the Soviet Union. No official statement on the prime minister's visit was issued in Amman.

## International conference is only means, Sharaf says

BEIRUT (Petra) — Information Minister Laila Sharaf has said that an international peace conference is the only successful means to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Any solution should be on the basis of implementing the contents and elements in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, Mrs. Sharaf told the Beirut-based Al Kifah Al Arabi magazine published here Monday. Mrs. Sharaf said: "We offer total peace in exchange of total occupied Arab lands. We will not

cede an inch of it." She said that the United States has lost its role as an international impartial mediator and that its duty of the international community to look into Resolution 242 and in ways of its implementation which should also lead to an Arab rapprochement.

The information minister renewed Jordan's rejection of entering separate peace negotiations. Jordan will not negotiate a separate peace with Israel and that is why the Kingdom is calling for the convening of an international conference, she said.

## Wazir, S. Yemeni leader to discuss Syria-PLO reconciliation efforts

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The deputy military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), left for Amman Monday to consult with the South Yemeni president on the latter's projected visit to Syria as part of Arab and international efforts to reconcile the Syrian government with the PLO leadership.

Well-informed Palestinian sources told the Jordan Times that Mr. Wazir was urgently asked by the South Yemeni leadership to stop over in Aden on his way to Tunis and Algiers, for consultations in the South Yemeni capital with President Ali Nasser Mohammad. Both South Yemen and Algeria have been seeking to reconcile Syria and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat ever since Syria expelled Mr. Arafat in June 1983.

A few hours before he left Amman on Monday, Mr. Wazir expressed "reserved optimism" about the results of the current mediation efforts. Previous reconciliation efforts reached a deadlock when Syria adopted a rejectionist position towards Mr. Arafat whom Damascus accuses of succumbing to American sponsored "capitulatory schemes."

According to well-informed Damascus-based Palestinian sources the Syrians have expressed support for an organisational and political agreement between the Fateh, the mainstream PLO commando movement, and a four-faction "democratic alliance" which includes the Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party. But a rival Syrian-backed "national alliance," which groups the PFLP-General Command, Saiga, rebels within the Fateh movement and the Popular Struggle Front, has voiced an outright rejection of the agreement and has declared a boycott of the coming session of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

Palestinian observers in Amman give special importance to the current mediation efforts because of the nearing of the PNC session, (scheduled to be held in the last week of September), particularly after Sunday's meeting between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid which signalled a positive development regarding Palestinian-Syrian relations. News reports have also said that the Syrian government will receive a delegation of the Central Committee of Fateh in the near future; a long-awaited move since a visit to Syria by the head of the PLO's political department.

Mr. Wazir, who attended three days of meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for support of the steadfastness of the people in the Israeli-occupied territories in Amman, said that the meetings focused on housing and agricultural projects in the occupied Arab territories. "We also discussed means and methods to raise funds to cover our deficit and how to counter a vicious campaign orchestrated by Israel against the committee," he added.

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## Nijem reviews construction progress of roadworks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem Monday discussed the progress of work of the project to link the South Cement factory with the Desert highway. Mr. Nijem met with representatives of the company carrying out the road project and discussed ways of removing obstacles hindering the completion of this road.

The minister requested the contractor to define a work schedule to avoid any future delay in constructing the 24 kilometre-long road. The JD 3 million project is expected to be completed before the end of next year.

Attending the meeting were the ministry's under-secretary, Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi, officials from the engineering office supervising the project as well as a number of

officials.

Mr. Bilbeisi paid a visit Monday to Al Hasa area in the south where he inspected the progress of work at the Suwaga-Al Hasa road project, currently being constructed at a cost of JD 17.5 million.

He also chaired a meeting at the project site which was attended by officials from the company carrying out the project, the consulting office of the project and a number of ministry officials. During the meeting the project's stages and ways for completing it in accordance with the defined schedule were discussed. Fifty per cent of the 71 kilometre-long project, which consists of four lanes and a number of crossroads, has been completed while the whole project is expected to be finished by the end of 1985.



Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani (right at head table) opens a meeting of the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development Monday (Petra photo).

## Seminar evaluates Arab manufacturing programmes

# Anani calls for coordinated efforts in industrial planning

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani said that it is high time that Arabs coordinate their efforts in the field of industrial programmes. He said that this would ensure the success of projects, reduce costs, and would also provide the required markets for the products of Arab industrialisation, adding that some Arab countries are drawing up programme in isolation of the rest of the Arab countries.

Dr. Anani was speaking at a seminar held here which is discussing the directory of evaluation and preference amongst industrial projects in the Arab World. The seminar is organised by the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID), in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

In his opening speech, Dr. Anani said that the selection of the subject of evaluation and preference among industrial projects is a successful choice, and he stressed the importance of considering Arab industrial projects seriously to avoid unjustifiable costs and duplication in order to preclude the occurrence of useless competition.

Dr. Anani referred to the timing of the seminar saying that it is a good opportunity to hold such a seminar just prior to the 37th session of the Arab Social and Economic Council in Amman.

### Positive developments

Dr. Anani reviewed the pattern of industrial development in the Arab World and said that some of its positive effects encourage optimism, using the example of the

development of mining industries and some large engineering projects which he said are indications of the good standard achieved by Arab industries.

In the light of the facts, scientific analysis is a useful factor for taking decisions at the Arab level. Dr. Anani said, adding that the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development has done a good job in drawing up a directory of projects for achieving goals in Arab industry.

Dr. Anani then pointed out the important role played by the AOID and paid tribute to its administration and its national plans, which he said are capable of achieving a great deal.

Also speaking at the opening session was the director of the comprehensive industrial studies department, Dr. Tawfiq Ismail, who said that the growing differences between the individual's needs and those of community on the one side, and the available material and human resources on the other, entails that further attention be given to rationing these resources in the developing countries in particular.

### Planning reference

Dr. Ismail stressed the importance of

importance of the seminar, saying that it will provide a reference which the concerned parties could utilise in planning their investments in the Arab countries, taking into account the economic situation for each country.

He also expressed the hope that the remarks included in the directory be discussed in order to clarify some of the points in its evaluation. Dr. Ismail added that the development of investments since the early seventies is one of the industrial development pillars, and that the good choice and planning of the administration of these projects is another pillar on which to base further developments. He also reiterated that the AOID will spare no effort in implementing the seminar's recommendations and views which he said would enrich the investment planning process.

Taking part in the three-day seminar are representatives from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Iraq, Somalia, North Yemen, South Yemen, Palestine and Jordan. Also attending are representatives from the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Development, the Arab Institution for Security and Investment, the Arab Chemical Drugs Industry and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA), the Arab Mining Company (ARMICO), the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology.

Participants in the seminar discussed during the morning session two subjects related to the basic concepts of evaluating investment projects, and the main criteria for assessing project feasibility and profits.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kuwait cultural week to be arranged

AMMAN (Petra) — A Kuwaiti cultural week will be organised here during next month by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Antiquities in cooperation with the Kuwaiti Embassy in Amman. The cultural week will include book and plastic-art exhibitions, children's paintings, photographs, hand weaving as well as shows of Kuwaiti popular fashions. Cultural seminars and musical evenings will also be presented during this week.

### Jordan to attend agricultural meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on practical applications of agricultural meteorology scheduled to be held in Italy at the beginning of October. Jordan will also take part in the meetings of the board of directors of the Arab Institute of Forestry scheduled to be held Tuesday in the Syrian city of Latakia. On the agenda of the three-day meeting is the institute's working plan and the general budget for the next year.

## JPMC requests lorry companies to transport phosphates to Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Wasef Azar Monday called on owners of lorries carrying phosphates to cooperate with the JPMC in transporting phosphates from the mines in Russeifa, Al Wadi Al Abyadh and Al Hasa after obtaining the authorities approval for a 33 per cent excess load, thus making the transportation of such a strategic material more financially profitable.

Acting Prime Minister Sulaiman Arar has issued a decision instructing all privately-owned lorries heading for Aqaba to transport shipments of phosphates

from the Hasa mines to the port city, according to Sawt Al Shaab newspaper.

The report said that these lorries have been permitted to increase their loads by 33 per cent, while travelling along the Desert Highway. The decision was taken, according to the paper, with the aim of shipping larger quantities of phosphates to Aqaba to be exported to other countries. The amount of phosphate produced by the Hasa and Abiad mines has increased noticeably in the past few months to meet the growing demand, the paper said.

In reply to a question from a

Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Azar said the company needs to transport 25,000 tonnes of phosphates from the three mines every day to honour the sales contracts concluded between the company and other companies. In addition to exporting the quantities agreed upon with the friendly countries and to the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company, Mr. Azar said that the JPMC expects that the average monthly exports of phosphates, until the end of this year, will reach more than half a million tonnes and that the fertilisers company's purchases of phosphates will reach 90,000 tonnes a month.

## Ministerial committee discusses state lands

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar Monday presided over a meeting of the ministerial committee for the survey of lands, during which issues pertaining to encroachment upon state lands in Zarqa and Russeifa were discussed.

Participants also discussed the organisation plans for densely-populated areas which have been exposed to encroachments and decided that lists including names of violators of building regulations in Russeifa and Zarqa be prepared in preparation for demolishing their houses which were constructed in violation of the organisational plans.

They also discussed attaching the areas covered the organisation plans to the neighbouring municipalities and means of completing the legal procedures required for implementing this organisation.

The committee also discussed completing the procedures for registering the lands which have been allocated to a number of citizens in Russeifa and Zarqa after paying the prices prescribed by the authorities, in preparation for registering the lands in their names and providing them with the necessary services.

Attending the meeting were the minister of state for prime ministry affairs, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh, Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi, the director of the Land and Survey Department, under secretary of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Awad Al Tal and Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah.

## CAA director holds talks with Iraqi, Arab aviation officials

AMMAN (Petra) — Issues related to cooperation and coordination in the field of civil aviation between Jordan and Iraq were the subject of discussion at a meeting held Monday between Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali and a visiting Iraqi civil aviation delegation.

The Iraqi delegation arrived here Sunday for talks on fees between the Iraqi Airways company and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Mr. Ali also received at his office Monday the Secretary General of the Civil Aviation Council of Arab Countries Khaled Mohammad Hammash and discussed with him ways of promoting the existing cooperation between Jordan and the council.



Members of a Thai delegation meet with Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber Monday during their two-day official visit to Jordan (Petra photo).

## Thai official departs after talks on bilateral relations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Thai deputy foreign minister Monday concluded a two day official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Industry, Trade and Tourism and Labour.

During a meeting with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, bilateral relations between Thailand and Jordan and means of strengthening and developing these relations were discussed. They also discussed a number of international issues, particularly those related to the Middle East problem in addition to some Asian issues.

During a meeting with Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani the two sides reviewed commercial and economic relations between the two countries and the feasibility of increasing the exports of Jordanian phosphates and fertilisers to Thailand.

Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber, who also met with the Thai deputy foreign minister, discussed with the conditions of Thai workers in Jordan and Jordanian-Thai work relations.

## Jerash Festival children's activities provide delightful entertainment programme for all ages

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Her Majesty Queen Noor, the chairperson of the Higher National Committee of the Jerash Festival, and the Jerash organising committee have provided children with special attention at this year's Jerash Festival. A busy schedule of varied programmes caters for children of all ages to ensure that they have a share of the entertainment and fun.

Although the number of children attending the festival this year is fewer than last year, due to the late timing of children's programmes, they do at least have the opportunity to move freely and they have easy access to almost all the activities, plays and exhibitions.

An average of 400 children a day are attending the different and delightfully presented activities at Jerash. The children have their own area which contains the

Al-Noor tent where a variety of children's books are on display enabling them to read a variety of books in addition to promoting the reading habit.

Azouzz Al Hakawati, the fairy tale reader, is part of the attraction at the tent and children listen avidly to the interesting stories told by this charming personality.

Outside the tent, and still in the children's forest, is an open-air show for children performed by children. Folklore dances, songs and music along with Dabke and Samer are well-presented to a large number of parents and their offspring.

The Prince Ali Childrens Troupe from Sweileb presented an open-air informal show with a variety of local Arabic songs. The troupe's eight members, with ages ranging from four to 14 years, includes the four-year-old star of the show, Amar Jaradat, who performs a few comic sketches, mimics some of the Egyptian comic actors and sings some patriotic

songs, all of which are enthusiastically received by both children and their parents.

### Mickey and Minnie

The children's activities were topped by the visits of Mickey and Minnie Mouse the famous Walt Disney characters, who came from Disneyland to Jerash to greet the children, some of them a little bewildered but most of them excited at meeting the famous mice.

At the Sound and Light Theatre, children also have their share of entertainment with Arabic plays for children presented almost every day from 6.30 till 7.30 p.m.

The Arabic puppet play "Al-Amira", directed by Nabil Sawalha the Haya Arts Centre director, is presented every Thursday and Sunday with the aim of raising the children's awareness about the importance of trees in our daily life. The play also draws the children's attention to the dangers of crossing the road and the importance of road signs and traffic lights. The play's dual purpose of increasing the children's awareness and entertaining them was successfully performed and the children thoroughly enjoyed the colourfully dressed and the cheerful characters of the puppets.

### "A lesson"

"Dars", which means a lesson, is a children's play written by Ibrahim Alabsi and directed by Na'em Hadadin. The play depicts a group of friends living a happy and contented life until they were interrupted by the fox and the hyena. The fox with his cunning ways, tries to divide the happy community to make them easy prey for the hyena. The group, realising the cunning of the fox, unite and



A happy child claps along with a dance show at the Jerash Festival (J.T. file photo).

rid themselves of this danger and live happily together again, learning a lesson in friendship.

To increase the political awareness of children, director Akram Abu Alragheb presented a superb play entitled "Al-Jadid Kadim". This play highlights the importance of the land and the many threats that the Arab World is facing, especially Zionist expansion policies.

Another play, a musical entitled "En Ghab El Kitt...", directed by Nabil Nijm, also aims to increase co-operation and co-ordination among children in order to lead a successful life.

Another big draw for children is the book exhibition where many Arabic, English and French titles are on display. The exhibition includes many famous titles such as Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Cinderella, La Debut Fantom, and La Dernière Carte which are on sale for the purpose of promoting children's reading habits and abilities.

## Entries invited for international children's art, literature contest

AMMAN (J.T.) — A New Delhi-based international organisation is inviting paintings, drawings and written entries on any subject from children born after Jan. 1, 1969 for a worldwide competition.

The contest, entitled "Shankar's International Children's Competition", is an annual event which offers 26 gold medals and some 400 silver medals as well as 400 other prizes.

Painting and drawing entries, to be submitted before Dec. 31, 1984, should not be less than 30 centimetres by 40 centimetres in any medium other than black lead pencil.

A competitor can submit up to six entries. Information such as the name of the competitor, age, nationality, full address and subject/title of the entry should be written on the back of the painting

or drawing and certified by the parent or teacher that the work is original, unaided work of the competitor during 1984. Entries should be an individual effort and not combined work. There is no entry fee for the competition. For entries of written work the competitor may choose any subject in the form of poetry, essay, short story or descriptive writing. The language should be English.

Jordanian students children have been winning prizes in the competition constantly over the past years and the number of Jordanian students participating in the contest is increasing every year, according to the organisers.

More details of the competition can be obtained from: Shankar's International Children's Competition, Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002 India.

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Azouzz Al Hakawati the fairy tale reader walks around the festival site accompanied by a happy group of children (J.T. file photo).

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## Elusive peace

BOAZ Evron, a philosopher and one of Israel's foremost political analysts, gave a fearful warning about the atmosphere of vulgar nationalism which enveloped Israel at the start of the election campaign there earlier this summer. With the younger generation "corrupted by the pornography of violence" in which their elders had brought them up, the Jewish thinker saw the choice between the Labour Party and the Likud as being "not a choice between good and bad, but between something nasty and something monstrous".

Evron can hardly have known that in a few weeks' time after his warning the nasty and the monstrous would be trying to cobble together an alliance, wrote Michael Adams, a prominent British journalist, in the Guardian last week. Or was the projected alliance on the Israeli writer's mind when he concluded his article by saying: "And we have yet to see the worst of all?"

Whether the outcome of the Israeli election has been a move to the left or to the right is besides the point for now. So long as Ariel Sharon, the former defence minister, is given room by the Israeli political establishment to believe and say that Jordan rightfully belonged to Israel and would one day be settled by Jews, the question of making peace with the Israelis becomes totally irrelevant. So long as Rafael Eitan, Sharon's favourite chief of staff, thinks and states that the Arabs are like "drugged cockroaches", there should be no chance of Arab-Israeli co-existence. So long as Yuval Neeman, the science minister, and people like him can publicly support convicted Jewish terrorists and get away with it, nobody should fail to see the true face of Israeli extremism and blind fanaticism.

But it was not those men who allowed Jewish aggressiveness to surface. It was none other than Shimon Peres, who is now negotiating with them to form an alliance, who opened the doors for the infamous Gush Emunim settlers of Hebron and Nablus to manifest themselves in the first place.

So it is unrealistic as well as unfair to give equal weight to the extremists of the right and of the left, as though all those in between were moderates, wrote Adams. What you have in fact is a strong — and very violent — phalanx of real extremists on the right, whose bare-faced chauvinism has the tacit support of many less overt racists in the other parties — and especially in the kibbutzim whose members vote overwhelmingly for the Labour alignment. And we agree with him.

It remains to be seen whether the political circus in Israel at the moment will produce a hawk or an elephant. The dove is not being missed there yet. Durable and just peace continues to elude us simply because Israel does not want it.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Dangerous American trend

WE HAVE believed that World War II had put an end to the declared aims and objectives of nations that seek to impose military or racist hegemony on the world. The war completely ruined such ambitions with the defeat of Nazi Germany because the world had rejected the ugly idea. We thought that the end of the war and humiliation of the Nazis had served as a lesson for the nations of the world to learn from and not to try again this ugly game, until we heard of the U.S. Republican Party's platform.

This platform reflects hostility by the party and President Reagan towards all nations that refuse to be subjected to America's hegemony, and display the truth about Washington's intentions against the international community and its lust for destroying other nations. We were stupefied to see a great nation being guided towards the policies of the 1930s and 1940s which led to world-wide destruction and the massacre of millions of people.

The Republican Party's platform speaks of the U.S. Zionist far-reaching goals, their strategic alliance, Washington's desire to make the world go hungry by impeding agricultural development projects, to fight against liberation movements, to stop U.S. aid to any country which does not support America's policies. This is a serious trend in U.S. policy and requires study because this is not a mere press statement, but rather an official American policy on which President Reagan's administration will build its strategy. This is a warning that the U.S. is in for more trouble for the whole world.

### Al Dustour: Joint Committee needs Arab support

THE JOINT Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for supporting the steadfastness of the people in the occupied Arab territories is faced with a formidable task. The committee, which is holding meetings in Amman now amid very difficult circumstances, strives to enhance the struggle and the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule. But its work is hampered by the lack of funds necessary for aiding the Arab population and helping them carry out projects that would help them resist Israel's repressive measures aimed at evicting them from their homeland.

The lack of funds stems from the fact that rich Arab states which committed themselves to offer financial help to the Palestinians during the Baghdad Summit have been retreating and shirking their responsibilities for no reason at all, and have been impeding the convening of another Arab summit to lay down a unified strategy towards the Palestine problem.

Perhaps the most dangerous attitude is indicated by the Arab states' indifference to current events and the developments in the Middle East region. This indifference could cause hopelessness and desperation for the joint committee and the Arab population in Palestine as well, because it indicates that the Arab World has abandoned the Palestine issue. The Arab states' attitude encourages the Zionist enemy to carry on with its expansionist and aggressive plans in occupied Palestine.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Agreement before PNC

IT IS indeed a waste of time and effort to hold the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in mid-September before a settlement to all the differences among Palestinian groups is achieved. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat calls for this PNC meeting because he takes it as a form of people's plebiscite in support for his leadership. The opposing groups do not want this PNC meeting because it would mean their implicit support for Arafat's leadership.

Of course the opposing groups are supported by Syria, which opposes Arafat and seeks to impose a collective leadership on the Palestinian organisation. Therefore, any premature PNC meeting would definitely lead to further divisions and disagreements among the PLO groups who will not change their positions whatsoever unless they had reached agreement beforehand.

Syria seems to be holding the key to the issue and Damascus alone can decide whether the projected PNC meeting can be held. PLO groups are nevertheless holding contacts at present and they all hope that they can reach a formula by which all factions will abide by the Aden and Algiers agreements. If they succeed, the way will be paved for holding the PNC meeting which everybody hopes will put a final end to all conflicts and disagreements among the Palestinian factions.

# The devastations of union

By Rami G. Khouri

WHEN I heard the news, about two weeks ago, that Libya and Morocco had agreed to form a union of their two countries, my first instinct was to make believe that I had not heard the news. For having not heard it, I thought, meant that it did not actually happen. If I waited long enough, I said to myself, perhaps the declaration of an intent to form a Libyan-Moroccan union would just fade away by itself.

But it did not, and earlier this week we heard the additional news that the people of Libya and Morocco would be asked to voice their opinions on the union proposal through referenda in both countries, or the two component parts of this newly united country, or whatever it is that we are now supposed to call those whom the world has known in recent decades as Libyans and Moroccans.

Good grief, I said to myself, another attempt at union in the Arab World? And more amazing, I thought, the people who are to be unified are going to be asked to pronounce judgement on the matter in referenda? What does it all mean?

Sadly, I think it means nothing. This is awkward territory I tread into, for union among Arab states and unity among Arab folk are the standard bearers of modern Arab mythology. It is difficult to say publicly that unity among Arab

States means nothing, but in our circumstances and in the wake of the experience of the Arab World during the past two decades, it has meant precisely nothing.

Rather, I should say, the attempts at union that have been made by assorted Arab governments have come to nothing, because they have generally been impromptu exercises in expediency and mutual self-interest. I do believe — or, as they would phrase it in Dallas these days, in your heart you know it's right — that there are strong cultural, psychological, historical and emotional sentiments that bind together the people of the Arab World. These sentiments are strong enough, I believe, that if the Arab people had the opportunity to express themselves in total freedom, they would probably choose to institute some kind of meaningful but realistic pan-Arab cooperation, perhaps on the model of the European community, the Swiss confederation or even the West German federation.

But this is something for another time. In the world we live in, the Arab man and woman in the street has never had the opportunity to express an opinion — let alone formulate policy — in a manner that would allow pan-Arab emotional sentiments to translate into geo-political rea-

lities. We've probably never had the chance to do this in the past, either, so we're more or less where we were after the end of World War I.

The Libyan-Moroccan union proposal strikes me as just another of the many other failed attempts at bilateral or trilateral union that assorted Arab states have attempted in recent decades. None has worked because none has emanated from the freely expressed will of the people. Rather, the impulse for political union has come from the political leaderships of the Arab states, and the sudden reality of union is something the people have routinely adapted to after the fact. And when the unions fell apart, the people adapted to that, too. And when a new union was suggested with new partners, the people clapped, and adapted yet again.

But no union has lasted, and no attempt at union has left in its wake any durable institutional links that have been able to transform pan-Arab sentiment into pan-Arab political or economic reality. The closest attempt at meaningful coordination among Arab states that I can think of is the Gulf Cooperation Council experiment. The Jordanian-Syrian attempt at close cooperation in the late 1970s also put in place some logical links on the ground, in the form of joint companies, common tar-

riffs, unified school curricula and other rational attempts at synthesis that, in some cases, have survived the collapse of the political entities that once defined Jordanian-Syrian relations.

So, to hear once again this season that Morocco and Libya have decided to form a union leaves one sceptical to the point of despair. I am not against Arab unity, but I am against the false unity of governments that is not bolstered and given life by the expressed will of their people. I am not against unions of two or three Arab countries, but I am against the expediency of mini-blocs of states that huddle together in a pre-emptive and largely defensive posture generated by fear, driven by insecurity and consummated in a political vacuum.

Egypt and Syria? Egypt, Libya and Syria? Libya and Tunisia? Libya and Morocco? Jordan and Syria? North Yemen and South Yemen? Egypt and Sudan?

One is left breathless, and having regained one's breath, one is left bewildered, and hopeless.

The official Arab inclination to mini-unions during the past two decades has been one of the great failures of modern Arab political history. Does that mean that one does not

keep trying? No. By all means, let us try to unify the Arab World. Let us furthermore continue the logic of trying to promote a greater pan-Arab unity by starting off with small attempts at bilateral or trilateral coordination and cooperation, which could grow and mature to embrace greater regions of the Arab World.

But instead of going to its people after the fact, why doesn't a courageous and self-assured Arab government somewhere first ask its people what they want in the unity department, and then try to implement it, armed with the only weapon that the Arab World has never unshathed, the dynamic, freely expressed will of its people?

We should have learned by now, after so many failed attempts, that unions entered into hurriedly are only burrily unravelled and forgotten. The psychological after-effects on the Arab man and woman in the street are devastating, and embarrassing.

One has to keep a scorecard in one's pocket to keep track of one's friends and one's enemies, for one's Arab friends one day become one's Arab adversaries the next. Every succeeding attempt at union becomes more precarious. One begins to fear entering the word "unity" in public, or in the presence of children.

Not only is the concept of pan-Arabism debased in the process. So also is the national credibility and viability of individual Arab states themselves. In the end, as political leaderships come and go, and attempts at union come and go, the Arab individual remains, but only as a shattered, psychologically ravaged shell without a clear idea of where he is going, to whom he owes allegiance and from which political-cultural heritage he emanates. In the end, the very identity of the Arab individual is shipped at so fiercely that the remaining vestige of human self-respect turns in desperation to new forces to salvage its identity, self-expression and survival. It turns to religious extremism, ideological fanaticism, global politicalisation, material extravagance, and selfishness. It undertakes a frantic, frenzied quest for light among the darkness, and for hope amidst the ghastly triumph of directionlessness, and the failure of the concept of community.

The legacy and legend of Arabism are a glorious thing, but Arabism's attempted contemporary manifestation in the form of mini-unions among 20th Century Arab states has been a disaster. The worse disaster is yet to come, however, if we do not wake up to the bitter lessons of the recent past.

## Split vision of American media

By Haroon Sugich

SPLIT VISION: The Portrayal of Arabs in the American Media, edited by Dr. Edmund Ghareeb; published by the American-Arab Affairs Council, 1983.

IN THE last 36 years, Arabs and Muslims have become acutely, painfully aware that their destiny is affected by American foreign policies and that these policies are inevitably influenced by a mass-media which has demonstrated a blatant and pervasive bias against them and sympathy for their adversaries. This bias has been so consistent and, at times, outrageous that many Arabs and Muslims have come to see the American media as a vast conspiratorial Jewish-Zionist monopoly directed to the cause of Israel and to the subversion of the Muslims and Arabs. On the other hand, Americans like to point out their own tradition of freedom of the press: that there is no overt censorship; that media is in the hands of the private sector whereas in most Arab and Muslim countries media is government-controlled. Americans tend to believe that while there may be inaccuracies or lack of depth in their news coverage, if the media collectively presents a picture of an event then that picture must be basically true. Of course, there are many Arabs who realise that American media is not necessarily conspiratorial and there are many Americans who know that what they get as news is not necessarily the truth. Very few people, however — Arab, Muslim or American — understand the mechanics of mass media and how journalistic attitudes toward Middle Eastern affairs have been developed. A recently published study, aptly titled "Split Vision," provides a detailed and comprehensive picture of how American media works: how it acts upon public opinion; how it influences foreign policy; and how it has, in actuality, formed a bias against the Arabs and Muslims. The book goes much further than demonstrating this bias. It also analyses the role of the Arabs themselves in allowing this to happen. As well as showing the culpability of the press and the inordinate influence of the American Jewish community upon it, "Split Vision" also lays a large portion of the blame at the door of Arab and Muslim governments and their ministries of information. This frankness and honesty enhance the book's credibility and make it vital reading for Arabs and Muslims concerned with transforming their situation vis-a-vis the Western press.

"Split Vision" is not a systematic, unified study. It is a series of essays and interviews covering a wide spectrum of subjects. The book opens with introductory statements by columnist George Ann Geyer, former U.S. Senator James Abourezk and Dr. Edmund Ghareeb, who is the book's editor and compiler. These preface essays summarise the basic premises of the study. The core of the book consists of two series of interviews with American journalists. The first covers the period from 1975-1977 which was characterised by strong anti-Arab coverage in the aftermath of OPEC price hikes. The second covers the period from 1979-1982 when the media began to re-evaluate its attitudes toward the Arabs following Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and its attitudes toward



Anthony Lewis, are eminent and influential newspaper journalists. Almost all have had extensive experience in dealing with or covering Middle Eastern affairs. Together, these interviews present a crystalline picture of the peculiar relationship the American media has with the Middle East and how that relationship developed.

While there is a consensus among the journalists interviewed that there has been and is pro-Israeli, anti-Arab bias in American news coverage, the notion that there is a conscious, organised Jewish-Zionist conspiracy within American media is dispelled. The "Washington Post" editor, Ronald Koven, explained the way Jews became involved in media thus:

"Historically, the American press is a reflection of its society. The press was a way for immigrant groups to be upwardly mobile. Up until about 1950 or earlier, newsrooms of major quality newspapers of major metropolitan areas of the East Coast had large numbers of people of Irish origin in dominant positions. At about that period the Irish were accepted into our society in a different way, so newspapers apparently didn't seem to be so desirable as a profession. The Irish went on to places where they made more money, had more prestige. In the same way, the next wave in American journalism was the Jews. For that reason there were and are a disproportionate number of Jews in American media in proportion to the entire population. I think the next wave after the Jews — you can see the thin edge of the wedge — are the blacks. There was a time when the Jews were considered discriminated against,

and if someone wanted to prove he was liberal he could do so by hiring a Jew. Now, you don't hire Jews to prove you're a liberal because that's considered hiring another white by a newspaper. You have to hire blacks... The way to be upwardly mobile for a smart Jewish kid, just as for a smart black kid, was to become a newspaperman. That is, if the kid wasn't smart enough to be a doctor or a lawyer."

The picture presented in these interviews is that the pro-Israeli, anti-Arab bias reflected in the American media are the result of this type of gradual historical process; that they are, by and large, unconscious; and that they come about naturally from the chaotic, high-pressure processes of news gathering. The American public has tended to be naturally sympathetic with the Israelis because they can identify with them culturally whereas Arab culture is an

club works very quickly. Each person telephones another member and then each of them will phone into the station or the network 10 times in the evening, knowing that the station does not log or record who calls, just the number of calls pro and con. So the "Each One Phone Ten Times" club can log 100 calls and they do this just as a matter of course. By the way, this is a woman's club."

As to the Arab lobby, Mr. Reguly says:

"They are present, but they are badly organised. They don't know how to propagandise or use influence. They should take a page out of the Zionist book on how to influence people, how to merely present their point of view. They don't organise on the simplest level, which is simply to write a letter to the editor when they are being slandered. Nobody seems to bother in that respect. Yet, one of the main vehicles of the Zionist

anomaly. Former Carter administration State Department spokesman, Hoddling Carter, said: "... the Israelis from the American perspective have been portrayed and seen as an extension of democracy in the Middle East, that sort of thing. Third World people, to use a loose characterisation, are almost always caricatured simply because they are less known and there is less inclination to pay a lot of attention to them."

Another powerful factor that has contributed to the overall bias in the media is the pro-Zionist lobby and the effective Israeli media machine. Zionism has, from its inception in the 19th century, been a media phenomenon. Its founder, Theodore Herzl, was a journalist and the movement has always been media-wise. Canadian journalist Robert Reguly, in a fascinating interview, described in detail how the Zionists work:

"The Israeli lobby or the Zionist lobby is very potent, particularly in the media. They are very well organised, ready to jump on anything, they are the essence of antidemocratic action. That is strictly the Nazi-fascist reaction — to stifle any dissent. It's the tactics of the mob..."

"The way the Israeli media lobby works ... is through organised letter-writing campaigns directed to newspapers which may project sympathetic but not necessarily pro-Israeli stories. In addition, they have a club dedicated against television and radio, but particularly television, called, I am told, the "Each One Phone Ten Times" club. For instance, if a television network like CBS, which is more susceptible to influence, puts on a story which may not be 99 per cent in favour of Israel, the

pressure is letters to the editor.... Mr. Ghareeb: How should the Arabs present their side of the story?"

Mr. Reguly: For one thing, don't make it so difficult for correspondents to get stories in their country. Secondly, don't treat them with almost eternal suspicion of being an Israeli spy in disguise. In other words, take a leaf out of the Israeli notebook and try to court them into presenting the favourable point of view. And get their embassies and their press attaches off their backs. Do some work on this; in effect, organise!"

There are signs that Arab governments are paying more attention to their relations with Western journalists and this is indicated by several journalists who were interviewed. There are also signs of change in the media's approach to Israel. It is no longer perceived as the heroic David versus the hostile Goliath of the Arab states. Since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and the Sabra and Shatila massacres, American journalists have had to re-evaluate their understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although the pro-Israeli bias is still present, there is definitely less blind sympathy than there was. There are hopeful possibilities for a shift away from the slanted reportage predominating in American Middle Eastern coverage. These changes will not be dramatic and they require a much greater awareness and effort on the part of Arab states and Arab-American organisations. This is the challenge which runs through the pages of "Split Vision" and makes it an important and provocative call to action — Arab News.

## Strike shakes 'peace haven' of C. America

By Mark Baillie  
Reporter

SAN JOSE — Long a haven of stability in turbulent Central America, Costa Rica is being troubled by a strike of banana workers which has sparked gunfights with police and charges of Communist subversion.

Two workers have been killed since July 10 when the strike began a conflict in stark contrast to Costa Rica's traditional image as the Switzerland of Central America.

About 2,800 workers have pitted themselves against United Brands, a New York-based subsidiary to the United Fruit Company which wielded vast economic and political power for many years in the region.

The banana workers who went on strike on the company's sprawling plantations around the southern city of Palmar are demanding wage rises of up to 70 per cent.

Talks between the Communist-led Unitary Workers Confederation (CUT) and the company Bananero de Costa Rica, United Brands' Costa Rican subsidiary, broke down within days in a welter of mutual accusations which had little to do with working conditions or pay scales.

A labour court ruled the strike illegal on the day it began, arguing that normal negotiating procedures had not been exhausted. And the conflict sharpened when police trying to clear picket lines opened fire and killed two workers.

Since then, 37 workers have been arrested in separate incidents and charged with intimidation and instigating violence.

For Costa Rica's left, the workers' deaths and government action against strikers recalled days when U.S. fruit companies were so powerful that they virtually dictated policy in Central America, where countries were known derisively as "banana republics".

Historians agree that United Brands' predecessor, United Fruit, played a key role in a U.S.-sponsored coup which ousted the Guatemalan leftist government of Jacobo Arbenz.

In a language echoing this past, Costa Rica's Communist Party stated this month: "The government has formed an aggressive arrangement with a U.S. monopoly to fight Costa Rican workers, going as far as depriving two of them of their lives."

Costa Rica is one of the few Latin American countries with a legal Communist Party and its secretary general, Humberto Vargas, did not mince his words.

"The deeper cause of the strike is the... injustice and exploitation to which they (the workers) are subjected like all the workers of our country," he said.

But United Brands Spokesman Richard Johnson said the Communists had deliberately provoked trouble when they realised the strike was "losing its force".

His administration has sent some 800 civil guards to the fruit company's plantations to protect strike-breakers.

Bananas are Costa Rica's second most important export commodity after coffee, and losses of income caused by the strike worry both the government and United Brands.

According to Mr. Johnson, the strike has cost \$3 million in lost sales and United Brands will have to spend \$45 million on replanting areas which have not been worked since the dispute began.

Khaled B. Dajani  
Amman.

Although Mr. Dajani's complaint is legitimate it is virtually impossible for the Jordan Times to verify the truthfulness of all given information in its paid advertisements, as this is usually the advertiser's personal responsibility. The newspaper does have an obligation, however, to bring such points to the attention of the advertiser and, where possible, to do so.

## LETTERS

### Advertiser's responsibility

To the Editor:

It is revolting to see how some advertisements published in your paper, take people for a ride by continually giving inaccurate (or rather untrue) information. When a cinema house claims that the attraction it is showing is the "top of the 1984 cinema production," that film had better be produced in 1984. Such a matter becomes very obviously fraudulent, especially when many have seen that film on video in Amman in 1983 (not to mention those who have seen the film outside Jordan in 1982). I am referring specifically to your issue of Aug. 21, 1984 and the advertisement for the Mel Brooks' film "History of the World, Part I". Having noticed this done so many times before for so many other films, I thought it would be better that somebody pointed this out to your good selves, that proper action may be taken towards more accurate reporting by Jordanian papers.



## Japan bankers worry about future

By Keith Stafford  
Reuter

TOKYO — Japanese bankers enjoying a hearty lunch at the bankers' club like to watch the white swans gliding on the moat of Emperor Hirohito's palace across the road.

Savouring smoked salmon, steak and wine, they appear a happy, wealthy lot.

But appearances can be deceptive, for danger is stalking their money vaults and gnawing into a financial stability long taken for granted.

The expression "liberalisation" is heard a lot in the club, a catchword describing recent decisions by Japan to change the way the country's financial markets are run.

For years domestic banking business has been based on Japanese savers who had little legal alternative to putting their money into bank savings accounts at low interest rates.

Scooped up in billions of yen, it was passed on at profitable higher rates to industry, helping fuel Japan's spectacular growth over the last 20 years. Competition was negligible because the government set the interest rates.

Liberalisation will alter all that. The changes will allow Japan's interest rates to rise and fall with market forces, giving banks more freedom than ever before. Kazuo Kida, chief Sumitomo Bank eco-

nomist, has warned that accelerating competition will batter anyone who remains inefficient. "A problem of business failures may surface," he said in a recent lecture.

Japan has scores of banks performing specialised functions and some of them are quite small.

There are long-term credit banks specialising in loans for industrial projects, trust banks looking after trust money, a number of commercial banks like the Sumitomo, Fuji, Dai Ichi Kangyo and some specialists like the Bank of Tokyo, which tends towards trade and overseas activities.

Foreign bankers in Japan say the tight regulation of financial markets since 1945 has led to complacency.

Snapping at the bankers' heels are huge securities companies which are not allowed to act like banks by taking deposits from the public but which dream up attractive special savings schemes linked to the stock market.

Liberalisation has come to Japan from the United States and Britain, where free interest rates dominate the money markets and new ideas for saving and investing money surface regularly.

The United States prodded Japan along its own road to banking changes earlier this year by demanding the relaxation of financial market rules in Tokyo.

Now the government is expected to decide soon to let Japanese interest rates on deposits of more than 50 billion yen (\$200 million) be decided by the market and not by the Finance Ministry.

This will mean banks will have to pay more for the funds they borrow from the public just when competition to lend money to industry is intensifying.

This competition cuts the return banks get for the money they lend and the question now is whether all of them will be able to cope.

Japan hopes to learn from problems like those which beset the U.S. Continental Illinois National Bank earlier this year.

The U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a safety net for American bankers, had to help Chicago-based Continental when investors lost confidence and withdrew their investments.

So now Japan's bankers are thinking of improving their own insurance system to protect depositors.

Hajime Yamada, president of the Japan Federation of Bankers Associations, said in a recent speech: "Difficulties at Continental Illinois which triggered (banking) instability are fresh in our memories."

Yamada, who is also the president of the giant Mitsubishi Bank, said bankruptcies would shake the entire Japanese banking system and there was therefore a need to liberalise slowly.

## Indonesian family that talks business

Chris Sherwell, recently in Jakarta, met a leading Indonesian businessman who is putting up a rare "Third World" challenge to Western dominance of the oil equipment industry.

INDONESIAN businessman and entrepreneur Aburizal Bakrie is an unusual man. Unlike many of the country's most successful businessmen, who are of Chinese origin, he is pribumi (indigenous), from Lampung in south Sumatra. Bakrie and Brothers (B & B), the group he runs with his father and younger brother, is widely reckoned to be the most interesting pribumi manufacturing business around.

The immediate reason is that the company, which is best known for manufacturing steel pipe, has just embarked on its biggest venture ever, a \$400 million steel mill to produce 300,000 tonnes of seamless pipe annually for Indonesia's oil and gas industry, which is Asia's largest.

B & B is also widely respected as a fast-growing empire which — after 42 years in existence and having firmly established itself in commodity trading — dominates the lucrative pipe and tube industry and now even assembles and distributes microcomputers.

The father, Achmad Bakrie, remains the inspiration and driving force behind the group, but it is Aburizal who oversees its development and day-to-day operations. Achmad started out in 1942 by trading in anything from

toys to textiles. He moved into commodities in the 1950s and, after a visit to the U.S., became the first Indonesian coffee exporter to America.

In 1957 he bought a Dutch wire company and within two years went into the pipe business. Progress was hardly smooth in the turbulent 1960s. The fastest growth has come only in the past five years — since the government embarked determinedly on a policy to boost exports by offering attractive allowances and incentives.

All this has culminated in the seamless pipe project, which has a dual significance. Not only is it an important element of a projected national steel industry based in West Java which is to include a hot-strip mill, a cold rolling mill, and a tin-plating plant. It also reflects the government's new intention to rely more on the private sector in the present climate of financial restraint. Previously the project was purely a state affair.

Things are now moving fast. B & B selected a foreign partner for the venture earlier this year, and surprised everyone by choosing Asia Pacific Pipe Investments of Australia — principally, says Aburizal, because its cash contribution was not tied to the supply

of any machines but also because Bakrie has worked with the company before.

The resulting partnership, Seamless Pipe Indonesia, is 70 per cent Indonesian-owned through Bakrie and Brothers and the state-controlled Krakatau Steel. It will be calling for bids in October once it has finalised details with consultants Techint of Milan and financial advisers Schroder Wagg. Main interest will come from the world's three licensors — Mannesmann of West Germany, Inco of Italy, and Aetna Standard of the U.S.

Krakatau Steel, the state company at the heart of the national steel industry, will supply sponge iron raw materials to the Bakrie plant, which will convert it into steel, then into tubes at its own hot mill and finally into seamless pipe at a cold finishing facility. The three stages will be built in reverse order, and are scheduled for completion in 1990.

Aburizal Bakrie says the project is easily justified. Net foreign exchange savings on Indonesia's 200,000 tonnes of seamless pipe imports from Japan, Argentina and Romania will amount to \$140 million per year, he says, and the government's policy requiring the purchase of Indonesian products whenever they are available will guarantee a market. Initially prices will be higher than imports, he says, but not once the whole plant

is completed.

For the Bakrie group, the project is an obvious expansion of its pipe and tube activities. It already produces structural pipe and water pipe, line pipe for the oil and gas industry, and pipe fittings and valves. It also has a joint venture with Armco to produce corrugated steel pipe and the guardrail beams seen on motorways.

Bakrie and Brothers' shift into computer assembly is on a minute scale by comparison with all this, but reflects another strand of company thinking — the need to diversify.

"Electronics and the information business is the business of the future," says Mr. Aburizal. "We are supplied from the U.S., Japan and Taiwan, and so are not dependent on any one outside source. We use our own machines to put together microcomputers of our own design using our own manpower and running on our own software. Sales are already \$10 million on a \$1 million investment."

On top of this the Bakries three years ago moved for the first time into agribusiness proper — growing as well as trading commodities. They have started with coconuts in south Sumatra "because Indonesia's palm oil should be exported, and because local people who were buying it could not get enough coconut oil," says Mr. Aburizal.

Meanwhile the traditional trading activities — in rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea and pepper — have been supplemented with crude oil. The size of the operation is unknown but the group has a network stretching to neighbouring Singapore and to Western Europe where there is an office in Hamburg.

After the seamless pipe project, the next development is likely to be a public offering of shares in Bakrie Pipe Industries, the group's main pipe producing arm, which is 60 per cent owned by Bakrie and Brothers and 40 per cent by Bapindo, an Indonesian bank. This was one of the novel conditions of a Bapindo loan made in 1983, and about 20 per cent of the company is likely to be offered in 1988.

As with many Indonesian groups, especially private ones, discovering the details of B & B's financial performance is difficult. But Aburizal Bakrie freely acknowledges that 1983 was a bad year and produced losses, and predicts that 1984 will be better.

With so much going on, it is clear he is happy to have followed his father into the family business. "It's in our blood line," he says. "He created the atmosphere. The Chinese are successful in business because they talk business. Our family does the same. We talk business the whole time." — Financial Times news feature.

## British drinking classes fear pubs are dying out

By Ronald Thomson  
Reuter

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, England — The gnawing fear of the drinking classes in this lazy little town is that the sun could be setting on the Rising Sun.

Don Archer, host of the 200-year-old pub, makes no secret of problems he shares with thousands of other inn landlords in keeping alive a unique institution revered in Britain and unrivalled throughout the world.

The Rising Sun is just one of 77,000 British hostels feeling a keen draught of competition from clubs, wine bars and other outlets that can operate without many of the legal restrictions imposed on the traditional public house.

"They say that 10,000 pubs will close over the next decade and I wouldn't challenge the figure," Mr Archer said.

"Something has to be done if we're going to survive constant tax and rent increases, runaway costs and changing tastes."

Mr. Archer, 51, embodies everyone's vision of the English pub landlord — ruddy-faced, jovial and witty, constantly exchanging repartee with his loyal customers in this Hertfordshire town of 35,000 people north of London.

But Mr. Archer's outward cheerfulness conceals myriad financial burdens never envisaged when he gave up a well-paid government job in 1979 to realise his dream of running a country pub.

It cost him some £7,000 sterling (\$9,000) to take over the Rising Sun as a tenant renting from a major brewery and obliged to buy all his beer supplies from it.

"I must have been mad," he said. "Really, I do regret the move at times. The hours are a killer and the return is poor."

With his wife Beryl, and help from their daughters Jan and Allison, Mr. Archer works an 18-hour

day, seven days a week.

He said he had just received word that the brewery, in return for redecorating the Rising Sun, would raise his annual rent from 2,800 to 11,000 sterling (£3,650 to \$14,300). "There's no way I can raise profits to cover that," he said.

The brewery once threatened to close the pub, but it was saved when 500 customers signed a petition of protest.

About one third of brewery-owned inns employ managers at fixed salaries, with the rest run by tenants who take a profit after paying rent and meeting all other running costs.

Mr. Archer and his wife live and eat at the Rising Sun but he said they clear only about 50 sterling (\$65) a week.

Pubs in England and Wales are allowed to open only over the lunch period and in the evenings, most invoking the traditional cry of "time, gentlemen, please" at 11 p.m.

Restaurants are forbidden to serve even a glass of wine with meals ordered outside "pub hours". But private clubs, often with easily available membership, may function much more freely.

Now the publicans are fighting back with a campaign to stop what they regard as unfair competition from the clubs and other drink outlets such as supermarkets and fish and chip shops.

The National Union of Licensed Victuallers, representing more than 25,000 pub landlords, said it recently lodged a successful application against granting a drink licence to a funeral parlour which argued that mourners need a swift reviver.

The union, backed by some members of parliament, says the courts should issue fewer licences to sell alcohol.

## Egypt-based U.N. laboratory to release atomic fruit flies

By Robin Clark

VIENNA — A \$40 million project to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly (the "Medfly") in Egypt will release billions of male flies sterilised by atomic energy.

The Medfly is an insidious pest in Egypt. It damages or destroys fruit and vegetables grown on one-fifth of Egypt's limited arable land. It has been so devastating that Egypt can no longer grow enough citrus fruit, mangoes, apricots, pears and peaches even for its own use.

Spraying infected fields costs \$100-150 per hectare. According to one estimate, Medflies cost Egypt more than \$30 million a year — two-thirds due to damage caused, one-third due to the cost of chemical spraying.

The "sterilised insect technique" (SIT) has already been used against the Medfly in Mexico, the olive fly in parts of Europe and the tsetse fly in parts of Africa.

SIT depends on swamping the natural insect population with artificially-raised male insects which have been sterilised by radiation. The unsuspecting females in the wild then mate with the sterile males, but produce no offspring. Eventually, the whole population dwindles and dies.

Compared to chemical control, SIT is not only cheaper but kinder to the environment; often it is a once-only operation, while chemical techniques have to be used again and again.

The Egyptian project is being supervised by a unique U.N. laboratory here. Blessed with the ponderous title of the Joint Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agricultural Development, it is run jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Rome and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) here. The lab

celebrates its 20th birthday on Oct. 1 of this year.

The four-year-long Egyptian project is the largest the division has ever undertaken. A \$10 million insect-rearing centre will be built to provide the huge numbers of flies needed.

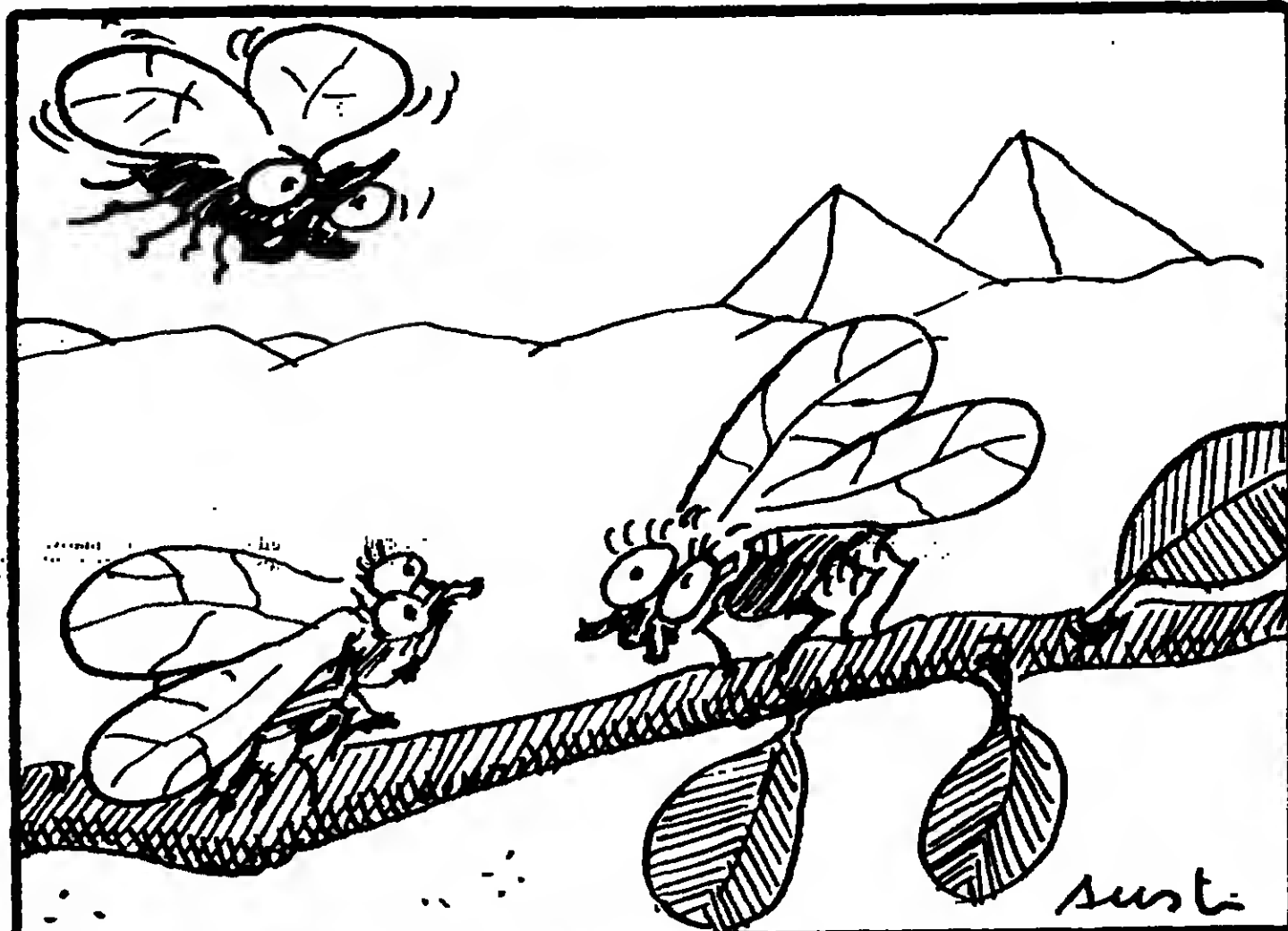
For one and a half years, one billion Medflies — seven tonnes of flies — will be raised there every week. The total of more than 550 tonnes of insects grown will eat their way through \$2.5 million worth of food prepared daily in a giant industrial mixer. Over this period, an average of 140 million sterilised insects will be released every day over infected areas.

Some 60 Egyptian technicians will learn SIT techniques in Mexico. More than 200 field workers will be taught to locate and map all the potential Medfly breeding areas in Egypt. Overall, the project will involve some 2,000 man-years of work. Funding comes from nations such as Austria, Canada, Egypt itself, Italy and the United States.

Some technical problems which the project will raise have never been faced before, and will have to be researched as the project develops. One problem is how physically to handle such huge numbers of insects and their food. In the laboratory in Vienna, an experimental overhead monorail system has been set up which delivers food and removes insects.

Also, it costs twice as much to deliver sterilised males and females together as it does to deliver just the males — which are all that are required. But how can the females be separated from the males in such huge numbers?

Scientists at the joint division are working on what are called genetic sexing systems. They hope that the females may prove more susceptible to certain harsh environments, such as cold or low doses of insecticides, than the



"These Viennese are terribly charming, but all they talk about is their medical treatment."

males. If they do, then all the insects can be exposed to the environment, and the females killed off before the insects are irradiated and released.

Plans are already being made for further projects along similar lines. These are likely to include the eradication of the Medfly in other north African countries and in Peru, and an attempt to eradicate the mosquito from Mauritius.

By the end of this year, an important 1,500 square kilometre area of Nigeria should have been cleared of the tsetse fly — the carrier of sleeping sickness. Natural boundaries are expected to prevent the return of the fly.

The Nigerian project also included some unusual research problems for the 30-odd scientists working in the Vienna laboratory. The tsetse fly has an 80-day life cycle and feeds only off the blood of animals.

So the team has had to devise an animal substitute; they came up with a diet of freeze-dried blood placed under a silicon "hide" warmed to blood temperature.

Since then, they have developed a totally synthetic diet, so that the blood can be replaced — the first time a synthetic diet has ever been produced for a blood-sucking insect.

But while experts here are proud of such achievements, they expect their miracle of releasing Egypt from its plague of Medflies to put their laboratory with its peculiar name on the international map. — Earthscan feature.

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## Soviets dominate gymnastics as Friendship-'84 nears end

MOSCOW (AP) — Most of the Moscow events of the Friendship-'84 Games, the East bloc's answer to the Olympics, wound up Sunday after five world swimming records and more than 60 performances that would have beaten Los Angeles medallists.

Sill to come were the finals of the basketball tournament.

Despite the organisers' insistence that the games were not designed to rival the Olympics, the results illustrate what might have happened if the Soviet Union and its allies had competed in Los Angeles.

Citing lack of adequate security and a hostile attitude towards socialist athletes, Moscow led an East-bloc boycott of the Olympics and organised its own games for 43 nations, including the 14 that joined the Olympics boycott.

Competitions have been taking place throughout Eastern Europe, with the Soviet Union hosting the most number of events — nine sports including men's track and field, field hockey, and men's and women's swimming.

Sunday's action saw the Soviet "A" team beating Poland to win the field hockey tournament here. In contests in Eastern Europe, Soviet women defeated Hungary

22-20 (9-11) for the handball crown in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Elsewhere in that country, Olga Mostepanova and Dimitri Belozerev each won three golds in women's and men's gymnastics competition respectively. Mostepanova sharing another with compatriot Natalia Yurchenko.

In the Czech city of Pízen, Soviet archers virtually swept the final competition, giving up only third place in the men's division to a North Korean, Kim Chong Nam. Munko Dashitsurenov was first in that division and Chande-Tsyrn Gambozhapova was first in the women's competition.

Meanwhile, in Poland, Andrej Dzielaninuk of Poland scored a major upset Sunday on the final day of judo competition, defeating the current world champion, Chazret Tleceri of the Soviet Union, to win the gold medal in the 132-pound class.

The equestrian competition in

the town of Drzonkow also ended Sunday with a strong showing by the Polish team. Jan Lipczynski of Poland, riding Elektronie, took first place in the individual standings of the competition which combines skills in dressage, jumping and cross-country endurance. The Poles won the team competition.

Elsewhere in Poland, the Soviets finished ahead. A tough Soviet team won gold medals in five of the eight weight classes in the three-day competition at the sports hall of the Warsaw Military Academy of technology.

In Katowice, it was an all-Soviet final in the tennis tournament. Alexander Zveriev defeated Vadim Borysov 6-2, 7-6, 6-3 to win the men's title, while Elena Yeliseyenko defeated Victoria Milviskaya, 6-0, 6-4 for the women's crown.

Although no world records were broken on the track events in Moscow during the past week, — at Los Angeles there was only one — 23 Moscow performances would have gained medals if matched at the Olympics.

Nineteen East bloc athletes set times and distances that would have reaped gold.



French Alain Prost gets the chequered flag near the finishing line of the Dutch Grand Prix which he won on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

## Dutch victory boosts Prost

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands (AP) — Victory in the Dutch Grand Prix gave Alain Prost new confidence he can beat his teammate Niki Lauda to win the world driving championship this year.

The win — another race totally dominated by the McLaren Tag-Porsche cars — gave Prost a total 52.5 points. Lauda's second boosted him to 54 at the top of the title standings, with three races to come.

"I am always faster than Niki in qualifying," said Prost after Sunday's race. "That means that at the start of the race, Niki is in a worse position, he has to fight harder through the field."

That was true Sunday, with Prost on the front row, Lauda on row three and also admittedly making a bad start.

Prost ran a confident second behind Nelson Piquet's Brabham-BMW, taking the lead when an oil line came off the Brabham's engine. But with harder tires than Piquet he had been preparing to pass him later in the race.

Lauda had to fight through from ninth, got within two seconds of Prost but then backed off as his tires, also softer, would not stand the pace.

The double world champion,

frankly admitted it was another fault and said he had "been annoyed with myself all through the race."

Coming are the Italian classic at Monza in two weeks, the European Grand Prix at the New Nurburg ring and the final race at the New Estoril track in Portugal.

Lauda had wanted to increase the four-point lead he held on Prost before the Dutch race, because he particularly does not want to fight out the title at Estoril on a track none of the drivers know.

But despite the experience of two world titles behind him, he made a critical error in tire choice here. He had studied tires used in the last three races at the Zandvoort track in the Dutch sand-dunes, and made what appeared a "logical decision."

Prost was annoyed only that his pit signals had not indicated Lauda was close behind him. When he saw Lauda in his mirrors, he had to take risks to pass a group of cars battling for third to fifth place.

McLaren team officials left the track immediately after the race and were not available to explain the pit signals. They have said there are no special teams orders, and the drivers can fight out the championship to the end.

The Dutch race again looked like two races — the McLarens and the rest.

They lapped all the other contestants at one point in the race —

the others being the rest of the world's best cars and drivers — though Finn Keke Rosberg (Williams-Honda) and Briton Nigel Mansell (Lotus-Renault) "unlapped" themselves as the McLarens eased back slightly.

Rosberg retired in the pits "out of fuel" when third only three laps from home. Mansell took third from teammate Elio de Angelis, who had headed him in a tough fight for many laps before being slowed by brake problems.

Only de Angelis could heat the McLaren drivers for the title. But he would have to win all the last three races, with Prost only scoring a third place or Lauda a fourth.

The McLaren record of nine wins in 13 races, three times first and second, and overwhelming win victory in the World Constructors Championship, makes that more than unlikely.

Prost appeared to be headed towards the championship last year when a mistake at Zandvoort caused him to crash and started a chain of misfortune, which cost him the title. His skid last week on a patch of oil which Lauda and Piquet both negotiated increased doubts over his temperament under pressure.

McLaren team officials said Prost had felt under extreme strain and had been very tense in the past week, while Lauda remained as calm as ever. But despite this, the Frenchman drove the coolest of races here.

## Wilander retains his ATP title

CINCINNATI, Ohio (R) — Mats Wilander Sunday retained his title at the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) championships by beating fellow Swede Anders Jarryd 7-6, 6-3.

The third-seeded Wilander appeared to be in top form for this week's U.S. Open.

"This tournament was very important for me," said Wilander, who has been unable to compete for the past few months because of a wrist injury. "This was my first tournament since Wimbledon, and I wanted to play a lot of matches to feel ready for the Open."

Wilander, ranked fourth in the world, earned \$48,000 for his first victory in a Grand Prix event this

year. In 1983 he won nine titles and the Grand Prix Championship.

Wilander raced to a 3-0 first-set lead, breaking fifth-seeded Jarryd's service in the second game when Jarryd double-faulted three times.

Jarryd, who earned \$24,000, used some aggressive serve-and-volley play to break back in the fifth and ninth games, giving him an opportunity to serve for the set at 5-4.

"I played a very bad game when I served for the set," said Jarryd, who was appearing in only his second Grand Prix final ever. "I think the experience of Mats showed."

## Lloyd beats Moulton in Montreal finals

MONTREAL (R) — Top-seeded Chris Evert-Lloyd won a \$200,000 women's tennis tournament here by beating unseeded fellow American Alycia Moulton 6-2, 7-6.

Evert-Lloyd jumped to a 4-0 lead in the opening set, and although the second set was close, going to a tiebreaker which Evert-Lloyd won 7-3, the outcome was never really in doubt.

Evert-Lloyd earned \$42,500 for her third victory here. In winning the singles and reaching the doubles semi-finals with France's Catherine Tanvier, Evert-Lloyd played a total of nine matches in six days in preparation for the U.S. Open, which begins this week.

"As far as conditioning, it was a very good week," Evert-Lloyd said. "I think conditioning is going to be an important factor because it's going to be hot in New York."

"I know that I'm in good shape and that I can stay in a long three-

set match. Fifty per cent of the battle is what kind of condition I'm in," said Evert-Lloyd, who is seeking her seventh U.S. Open title.

Moulton, who received \$21,875, said she hurt herself with some centre-court jitters.

"I was a little nervous going out there and that's what contributed to my not playing well," said Moulton, 23. "When I get nervous I don't move well and I don't serve well."

Evert-Lloyd, 29, said that Moulton, ranked 34th in the world, had been her most difficult opponent of the tournament, more difficult than Britain's Jo Durie and Czechoslovakia's Helena Sukova, both of whom are ranked higher than Moulton.

The doubles title went to Kathy Jordan (U.S.) and Elizabeth Sayers (Australia). They beat Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (West Germany) and Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 6-1, 6-2.

## Gerulaitis defeats Hooper to win Westchester title

NEW YORK (AP) — Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States defeated American Chip Hooper, 7-6, 6-3 Sunday to win the men's title at the Westchester World Invitational Tennis Tournament.

Melissa Brown of the United States, 16, in her second tourney since turning pro, captured the women's championship with a 2-6, 6-2, 6-4 triumph over Steffi Graf, 15, of West Germany.

Gerulaitis earned \$10,000 and Brown \$3,000.

## Lendl smashes Gomez, wins Hamlet Challenge

JERICHO, New York (AP) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won his first tournament since the French Open when he defeated Ecuador's Andres Gomez, the number two seed, 6-2, 6-4 Sunday in the final of the Hamlet Challenge Cup.

"I'm ready for the (U.S.) Open," said Lendl. "I feel comfortable and feel well physically. I have confidence but I won't look past my opening match against Brian Teacher."

Lendl earned \$35,000 and Gomez \$17,000. Lendl has lost to Jimmy Connors in the U.S. Open final the last two years.

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## John Henry wins Arlington Million

CHICAGO (R) — John Henry, the biggest money winner in the history of thoroughbred racing, outclassed an international field to win the Arlington Million for the second time at Arlington Park on Sunday.

Ridden by Chris McCarron, the nine-year-old American gelding stormed through in the last furlong to beat front-running U.S.-trained filly Royal Heroine by 1 1/4 lengths.

Gato del Sol, winner of the 1982 Kentucky Derby and another U.S. representative, finished another three lengths behind in third place.

It was the second Arlington Million victory for John Henry,

owned by Sam and Dorothy Rubin and trained by Ron McNally.

He won the inaugural running in 1981, missed the 1982 race through injury and finished second in a photo-finish from Tolomeo of Britain last year.

John Henry, the 11-10 favourite, brought his total earnings to \$5,482,797 with the \$600,000 purse. It was his 37th win in 81 starts.

Royal Heroine, the only filly in a field of 12 horses from the America, Canada, France and Britain, was unable to match John Henry but was a cut above the rest of the field.

Nijinsky's Secret of Canada came in fourth over the 1 1/4 mile

course, followed by Hot Touch of Britain, Majesty's Prince of the United States, Mourjune of France, Jack Slade of the United States, Dakar of France, Crystal Gitters of France, Muscatie of Britain and Desert Wine of the United States.

It was the first time in the short history of the race that a European horse had failed to finish in the first three.

Royal Heroine asserted herself from the outset. She was stalked by Nijinsky's Secret, third last year, until he faltered with an eighth of a mile remaining. John Henry was fourth in the early stages and in striking distance throughout.

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Starring: Phoebe Cates, Betsy Russell, Matthew Modine  
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

<b>Cinema CONCORD</b> Tel: 44092-44280 <b>PRIVATE SCHOOL</b> (Colour) Tel: 677420 Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN</b> Tel: 22117 <b>SCARFACE</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8	<b>Cinema RAINBOW</b> Tel: 25155 <b>BLAME IT ON RIO</b> 3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.	<b>Cinema ZAHARAN</b> Tel: 23171 <b>THE ROUND</b> Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8	<b>Cinema OPERA</b> <b>NATIONAL LAPOOL VACATION</b> Abdali, behind ALIA offices	<b>Cinema PALESTINE</b> Tel: 22117 <b>1. The Volcano</b> <b>2. Bruce Lee and the Bronze Men.</b> Performances: 12-3-7	<b>Cinema RAGHADAN</b> Tel: 22198 <b>SHARABI</b> Performances: 12-3-5:30-8
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## Kuwait's economy rebounds sharply

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's economy rebounded strongly in 1983 after a slump the previous year, helped by a sharp boost in oil output which easily offset lower world oil prices, the central bank said in its annual report.

It said Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose 8.6 per cent last year to an estimated 6.2 billion dinars (\$21 billion), after a 5.4 per cent fall in 1982.

Although official oil prices fell 12.5 per cent, oil revenues rose 10 per cent because of a 30 per cent boost in output to an average 1.07 million barrels a day (b/d).

Kuwait benefited substantially from an increase in its oil production quota to 1.05 million b/d in March 1983 from 800,000 b/d previously, the central bank said. The value of its oil exports was boosted by selling a major portion, 42 per cent, as refined products which earned an average \$3 a barrel more than crude exports.

Helped also by a 7.8 per cent rise in average prices for liquefied petroleum gas, oil revenues at 327 billion dinars (\$11 billion)

made up 53 per cent of total GDP.

Kuwait's trade surplus surged 42.7 per cent to an estimated 1.17 billion dinars (\$3.96 billion), reversing a decline which started in 1980.

But non-oil exports fell almost 18 per cent, with sales of local products down 30 per cent. The value of transit trade dropped for the third successive year, by 11 per cent.

The central bank's latest quarterly report showed a 10 per cent drop in government revenues in the first quarter of this year compared with the preceding three months because of a downturn in oil sales.

But at 740 million dinars (\$2.50 billion), first quarter revenues were still over 40 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1983, and the budget showed a surplus of 38 million dinars (\$129 million) in the three months.

This compared with a surplus of 169 million (\$572 million) in the last quarter of 1983 and a 240 million dinar (\$812 million) deficit in first quarter of last year.

## U.S. grants Sudan \$62m

KHARTOUM (R) — The United States has granted Sudan \$62 million to import basic commodities under the U.S. commodity import programme, the Sudan News Agency reported.

An agreement for the grant was signed Sunday by Sudanese Finance Minister Ibrahim Moneim Mansour and U.S. ambassador to Sudan Mr. Alexander Horan, it said.

The commodity import programme supplies public and private sector foreign exchange for the import of industrial and agricultural commodities.

The agreement is the final part of a \$120 million balance of payments support package for Sudan in 1984 administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

## Electrolux rescues Zanussi

MILAN, Italy (R) — Zanussi, Italy's leading home appliance producer, and Sweden's Electrolux Sunday signed an agreement for the Swedish group to take a holding in Zanussi.

A joint statement said the agreement was in line with what has already been described to Italian authorities, unions and lender banks.

No new details were given but Electrolux, which had set an Aug. 27 deadline for a decision, had offered to buy an initial 49 per cent stake of Zanussi as part of a rescue plan.

## Strike paralyses Dhaka

DHAKA (R) — A general strike called to protest against martial law left Dhaka virtually paralysed Monday with all shops closed and no transport moving. Thousands of people walked out of their offices while steel-helmeted police guarded key city points amid widespread fears of clashes between opposition workers and government supporters.

## Mousavi issues directive encouraging private investment

## Iran moves to stem public dissatisfaction

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's prime minister has issued a directive aimed at encouraging private investment and assuring merchants they will not be banned from importing goods, the English-language newspaper Tehran Times said Monday.

Diplomats said the directive by Mr. Mir-Hossein Mousavi, published one day after a meeting between his government and revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was another pointer that the government was taking seriously what the diplomats

describe as growing public dissatisfaction.

It follows a crackdown on corruption among government officials and the sacking of a quarter of the cabinet by the Majlis (Parliament) on charges of mismanagement, inefficiency and poor performance in economic affairs.

Khomeini backed the government Sunday but said it was open to criticism that it had not done enough for the people.

He spoke out against proposals to nationalise foreign trade say-

ing: "Do not try to prevent the bazaar from carrying out its activity. This is not legitimate because people should not be denied their freedom."

He also opposed total government control over industry, apparently to block a drift towards nationalisation, according to diplomats.

In his directive to all the country's executive bodies, Mr. Mousavi called for an atmosphere of increased stability to encourage and speed up private investment.

He warned against short-term changes in regulations which might lower confidence in investment and called for special importance to be given to traders who wish to make imports.

Diplomats said this was likely to please the bazaar merchants, who were strong supporters of the mullahs (clergymen) during the revolution which overthrew the late

shah five years ago but who now see their livelihood threatened by the planned nationalisation of foreign trade.

Khomeini pointed Sunday to other public dissatisfaction with the government, suggesting it should take steps to redress grievances and maintain public cooperation.

"We do need the support of people and this support does not simply mean that they say 'Allahu-Akbar' (God is Great) only," he said.

Mr. Mousavi moved last week to counter what diplomats said was growing dissatisfaction over corruption among officials.

After probably the first published report of high officials being charged for taking bribes, Mr. Mousavi called for a campaign against "the termites whose very existence serve to corrupt our administrative system."

## Pravda says asbestos levels exceed safety limits

MOSCOW (R) — Asbestos pollution levels are above safety limits in almost all Soviet plants and some of them shed tonnes of asbestos dust on the surrounding countryside, the Communist Party daily Pravda reported Monday. Reporting the development of a new filter system which should solve the problem, the newspaper admitted for the first time that there was deep concern about contamination levels and said asbestos had caused serious illnesses among workers. Official Soviet health regulations set a safety norm of 0.6 milligrams of asbestos dust per cubic metre of air in plants producing the material. But Pravda said that until now this had never been achieved anywhere. A single production unit at the giant Uralasbest complex in the Urals pumped out more than 200 million cubic metres of dust-laden air a day, the daily reported. The complex had polluted the countryside all around. The issue of asbestos pollution had not previously been discussed in the Soviet press. Many Western experts believe the dust can cause cancer. Pravda said the filter system now being tested would bring contamination levels below the safety norm.



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUIBE  
SULLK  
DACLUN  
MYSLOB

WHAT THE GUY WHOSE SHOES SQUEAKED MUST HAVE HAD.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:            IN HIS            (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ONION CHANT GASKET NESTLE  
Answer: Where there's smoke SHE'S COOKING

## IMF managing director warns of 'debt explosion'

WASHINGTON (AP) — An "explosion" — in governments' domestic debt threatens the United States and other wealthy countries as well as poor ones, Mr. Jacques De Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), warned on Monday.

He said it can only be contained if governments increase their revenues faster than the cost of the interest they have to pay, either by raising taxes or cutting spending, or both.

"The debt explosion is not limited to a few countries, but rather is a worldwide phenomenon," he

said. Mr. De Larosiere pointed out that in the last decade the size of government debt, compared with national income, has risen sharply in the United States and other industrial countries.

"In the United States the ratio remained almost unchanged at around 28 per cent up to 1981, but then it began to increase sharply, reaching almost 36 per cent in 1983," he noted.

Mr. De Larosiere said it could become hard for countries to raise taxes or to cut spending enough. In that case they may decide that the only solution is "to inflate

their way out of the problem," he suggested.

He recalled cases in the past when governments wiped out their big domestic debts by a burst of inflation. Inflation can virtually wipe out domestic debt by making a government bond with a face value equivalent to thousands of dollars worth only a few cents. This cannot be done with debts contracted in foreign currency.

Mr. De Larosiere said that governments must reassess their budgets. He did not mention military

spending, but said "no expenditure should be seen as un-avoidable". And he said social-welfare spending should be examined to make sure the recipients really qualify for their benefits.

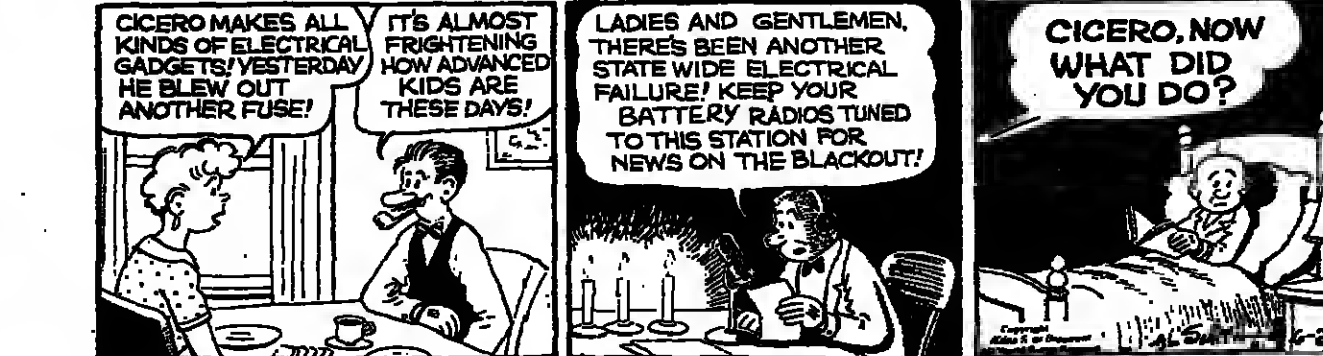
He also criticised the "zero coupon" bond, on which governments pay interest only at the end of the bond's term. The U.S. Treasury has been thinking of selling such bonds.

"The problem with this approach is that the present respite may be bought at enormous future costs," Mr. De Larosiere said.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Qatari economy shrinks in 1983

BAHRAIN (R) — Qatar's economy, hit by a decline in oil revenues, showed a second year of sharp economic contraction in 1983, the Qatar Monetary Agency said in its annual report.

The agency said the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell 15.5 per cent in 1983 to an estimated 23.37 billion riyals (\$ 6.42 billion) after shrinking 12.3 per cent in 1982.

Fuelled by rising oil income, economic growth in the previous three years had averaged 28 per cent, it said.

The oil sector's contribution to the economy, which peaked at 67.2 per cent in 1980, dropped to 45.9 per cent in 1983 from 54.3 per cent in 1982.

The report also showed that government revenues declined in the fiscal year ended March 1984, but not as steeply as estimated in the budget forecast for the year.

Revenues fell to 11.52 billion riyals (\$3.16 billion) in the year, compared with the forecast of 8.91 billion riyals (\$2.45 billion), from 14.96 billion (\$4.11 billion) in the previous year.

Government spending also fell

slightly, leaving the budget in deficit of 505 million riyals (\$139 million), compared with a forecast deficit of 6.44 billion riyals (\$1.77 billion) and the previous year's actual surplus of 1.18 billion riyals (\$324 million).

The report said another budget deficit of 3.68 billion riyals (\$1.01 billion) is estimated for the current fiscal year.

It said consumer price inflation slowed to 2.7 per cent in 1983 from 5.7 per cent in the previous year.

Qatar showed a second straight year of deficit in its balance of payments, of 2.17 billion riyals (\$596 million) compared with 2.78 billion in 1982 (\$764 million).

As previously reported, the country's trade surplus shrank in 1983 to 6.70 billion riyals (\$1.84 billion) from 9.32 billion (\$2.56 billion).

## Egypt signs four oil concessions with U.S., British firms

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's petroleum ministry Monday signed four oil exploration concessions with U.S. and British firms worth a total of \$201.7 million, company officials said.

The agreements cover offshore areas in the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean and a vast desert region east of Cairo.

They bring to 10 the number of oil concessions signed so far this year, worth a record \$485 million.

B.P. Petroleum Development, Egypt Branch, a subsidiary of British Petroleum (B.P.), won a 1,200 square kilometre area in the Mediterranean off the Sinai coast. The agreement stipulates that

B.P. must drill at least four wells and spend \$20 million over seven years.

Esso Egypt, a subsidiary of Exxon of the U.S., has a 31,700 square kilometre tract of desert stretching from Cairo to the mouth of the Suez Gulf east of the River Nile. Esso is to drill five wells and spend \$44 million over 10 years.

Gerty Oil of the U.S. pledged to spend \$66.7 million to explore a 320 square kilometre area at East Gharib in the Gulf of Suez over seven years.

Egypt now produces around 775,000 barrels a day of crude.

## Japan National Railways reports \$6.9 billion loss

TOKYO (AP) — The government-owned Japan National Railways (JNR) suffered a record annual loss of 1.66 trillion yen (\$6.9 billion) in fiscal 1983, which ended in March this year, up 21 per cent from a year earlier, JNR said Monday in an audit report. A JNR spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the loss was largely due to increasing personnel expenses, including retirement benefits and pensions, as well as interest payment for accumulated debts now totalling 19.98 trillion yen (\$82.92 billion). More than 90 per cent of the debt is owed to the government, the spokesman said. He said JNR had total revenues of 3.45 trillion yen (\$14.4 billion) including 3.3 trillion yen (\$13.8 billion) of operating revenue, almost unchanged from 1982. But operating costs increased by 8 per cent to 5.1 trillion yen (\$21.3 billion) including 2.1 trillion yen (\$8.8 billion) of personnel expenses and 978 billion yen (\$4.1 billion) of interest payments. JNR, established in 1949 as a public corporation, now has 370,000 employees and almost 220,000 kilometres of track.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon double-check your vocational activities to make sure that you have them as you wish them to be and correct whatever errors exist in your detailed plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Taking risks on your job in the morning could be costly, so do your work well and later a bigwig gives you right advice for the days ahead.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Forget fun in the morning and get busy on creative work so that it is neat and artistic and you gain fine benefits from it.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use tact in handling some basic problematical affair and get good results, but tonight you can enjoy hobbies with your friends.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Take no chances in anything today and then you can have a fine time at home with kin and friends in the evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Find a more practical course of action to follow that cuts down on stumbling blocks in the path of your progress.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get out of that slough of despond you are in in the morning, and tonight you can handle monetary affairs very well.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have to do something positive if you are to rid yourself of a secret anxiety, and then get your practical affairs working better.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You find it difficult early to gain some cherished aim, but persevere and it can soon be yours.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study that outside affair and then fix it to your liking. Then go after your aims in a most positive way and gain them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have a progressive idea early, but you find it hard to get started on it. After lunch get a bigwig interested in it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are confused just how to handle an obligation in the morning, but after lunch try a new slant and it works out fine.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss some moot point that is difficult to solve with a partner, and then you can come to a real understanding by evening.

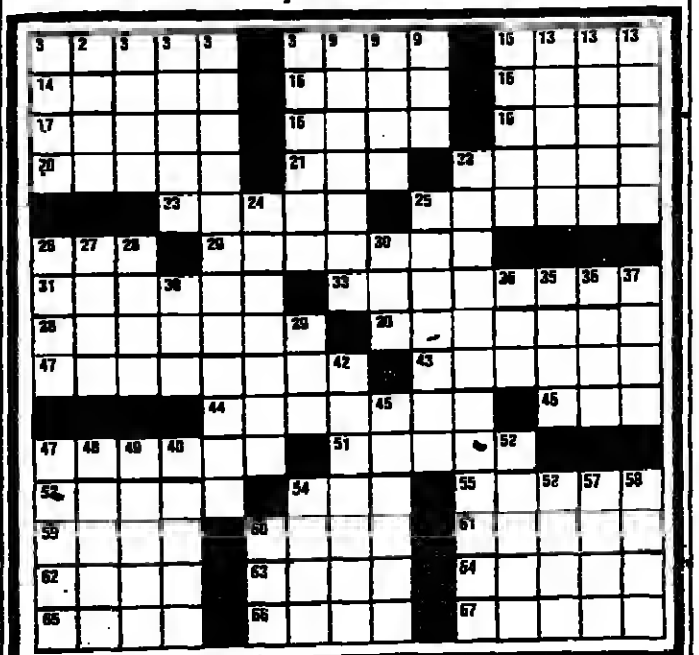
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will find it very hard to get on a course of action and stick to it, so teach the importance of being consistent early. Then the life changes and your progeny will be much concerned with the problems of others and will want to help them.

## THE Daily Crossword by H. Kenneth Jackson

ACROSS	26 WW II zone	59 Assistant	22 Office
1 Bite on	28 Egg-shaped	60 Errand	worker
6 Retired	31 Ella and	runner	24 Watch
10 Mote	Joshua	61 Comle	25 H-His
14 Locating	33 Edit	sense	26 Hamburg
system	38 Leg shackles	62 Jazzman	river
15 Apollo's	40 Stage	Gatz	27 Work like
mother	actor	63 Baker's	a drudge
18 Wonderful	41 Silver-gold	chamber	28 Eye with
one	mix	64 Writer	relish
17 Organic	43 Conceit	Jong	30 Sum: abbr.
acid	44 Pilot	65 Story	32 Simple as —
18 Sad	46 One — time	66 Cocky	34 Pair
19 Elevator	47 Bog down	67 Boca —	35 Samoan
man	51 Whiny		port
20 Civet kin	53 — which?	DOWN	36 Class
21 3		1 Rugged	ordral
22 Thrust	54 Holbrook	rock	37 Writer
23 Gleaned	55 Corsican	2 Harness	Bombard
25 Gaped	patriot	place	39 — ganeris
		3 Nora	42 Administra-
		delfy	tor
		4 Venerated	45 Aptitude
		spirit	47 Contempt-
		5 Court	ible one
		clerk	48 Paron's
		6 Lacking	49 War honor
		pigment	50 Peace
		7 Have faith	godness
		8 Needle	52 Tlamey
		case	film
		9 Unknown	54 Possess
		John	56 Leave out
		10 Hilo hello	57 Crazy
		11 Private	58 Modern
		teacher	Persia
		12 Off or Oyl	60 Soft drink
		13 Meditated	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. BITE ON, 6. RETIRED, 10. MOTE, 14. LOCATING SYSTEM, 15. APOLLO'S MOTHER, 18. WONDERFUL ONE, 17. ORGANIC ACID, 18. SAD, 19. ELEVATOR MAN, 20. CIVET KIN, 21. 3, 22. THRUST, 23. GLEANED, 25. GAPED, 26. WW II ZONE, 28. EGG-SHAPED, 31. ELLA AND JOSHUA, 33. EDIT, 38. LEG SHACKLES, 40. STAGE ACTOR, 41. SILVER-GOLD MIX, 43. CONCEIT, 44. PILOT, 46. ONE — TIME, 47. BOG DOWN, 51. WHINY, 53. — WHICH?, 54. HOLBROOK, 55. CORSICAN PATRIOT, 59. ASSISTANT, 60. ERRAND, 61. COMLE, 62. JAZZMAN, 63. BAKER'S CHAMBER, 64. WRITER, 65. STORY, 66. COCKY, 67. BOCA —, 22. OFFICE, 24. WATCH, 25. H-HIS, 26. HAMBURG, 27. WORK LIKE, 28. EYE WITH, 30. SUM: ABBR., 32. SIMPLE AS —, 34. PAIR, 35. SAMOAN, 36. CLASS, 37. WRITER, 39. — GANERIS, 42. ADMINISTRATION, 45. APTITUDE, 47. CONTEMPTIBLE ONE, 48. PARON'S, 49. WAR HONOR, 50. PEACE, 52. TLAMEY, 54. POSSESS, 56. LEAVE OUT, 57. CRAZY, 58. MODERN, 60. SOFT DRINK.





## Sunken French ship's cargo not radioactive, officials say

BRUSSELS (R) — The cargo of nuclear material from the French freighter *Mont Louis* which sank on Saturday after being in collision with a German-owned ferry is not highly radioactive, a Belgian official said Monday.

Belgian Secretary of State for Health Firmin Aerts said in a statement the shipmeat of 450 tonnes of toxic uranium hexafluoride destined for the Soviet Baltic port of Riga posed no immediate danger. But he added that Belgian and French authorities were planning to recover the cargo swiftly.

Officials said the Belgian Coast Guard were keeping other ships away from the collision point some 10 miles off the Belgian port of Ostend and shipping in the area was being warned not to pick up any floating material.

They said a Belgian research ship was heading to the scene of the accident to check for pollution. Thousands of tourists holidaying along the coast were not in danger, they added.

The 4,210-ton freighter was in

collision with the West German-registered ferry *Olau Britannia*, which was carrying about 1,000 passengers at the time. No injuries were reported and the crew of the freighter was taken aboard the ferry.

The Paris-based owner of the *Mont Louis*, Compagnie Generale Maritime (CGM), said in a statement Sunday the ship's officers had confirmed that the 30 containers of nuclear material had not been damaged in the collision.

It quoted the French Atomic Energy Commission as saying there was no danger of the containers leaking for at least a year. It said that even if they did, any pollution would be negligible and present no danger to humans or the environment.

CGM experts had already begun studying salvage methods in conjunction with the vessel's insurers and the owners of the cargo, the statement said.

French maritime authorities said survey ships had found no trace of radioactive pollution in the area where the *Mont Louis* lay in about 15 metres of water, some 10 miles off the Belgian port of Ostend.

Uranium hexafluoride is highly toxic and corrosive, but is not, in the form it is normally imported by the Soviet Union, any more radioactive than natural uranium mined from the earth.

A Greenpeace spokesman in Paris said Sunday night there was a danger of explosion if a container was punctured during salvage operations.

In London, the Greenpeace spokesman said the organisation would urge British and French Seamen's Unions and the International Transport Workers Federation not to crew ships carrying such cargoes.



The ferry *Olau Britannia*, with one thousand passengers aboard on its shuttle between the Netherlands and Britain (at left) with its bow deep into the French freighter *Mont Louis*, after both ships were involved in a collision off the Belgian coast Saturday, which resulted in the sinking of the French ship (AP wirephoto)

## Anti-Deng group jailed in China

PEKING (R) — Eighteen members of an underground organisation opposed to the pragmatic policies of China's top leader Deng Xiaoping have been jailed in the central province of Henan, Henan Radio said.

It said in a weekend broadcast that the group were supporters of the disgraced "gang of four" radical leaders headed by Mao Tse-tung's widow Jiang Qing who were arrested in October 1976, a month after Mao's death.

The radio said the three leaders of the Henan group were sentenced to 15 years in jail and deprived of political rights for a further five years.

The other defendants received prison sentences ranging from 13 years to under five years, the radio said without elaboration.

It said the sentences were handed down by courts in three parts of Henan in July.

It gave no indication why the provincial authorities had chosen to publicise the sentences now, but the move coincides with a Communist Party drive to eradicate the effects of the 1966-76 ultra-leftist

Cultural Revolution.

Party members are now being asked to renounce publicly the policies of the Cultural Revolution period and to fall in behind Mr. Deng's economic policies under which rural communes are being abolished and incentives reintroduced.

The radio said the ringleaders of the group had risen to power during the violence of the Cultural Revolution and actively taken part in what it termed looting and smashing.

After being dismissed from their posts following the revolution, the three leaders, named as Zhang Sanyi, Qiu Liangqing and Ren Yuanqing, dreamed of regaining their lost power, the radio charged.

It said they formed what it called a counter-revolutionary clique known as the Chinese National United Front with the aim of re-establishing the ultra-leftist policies of the Cultural Revolution period.

The radio said they attacked the party's present policies, plotted to disseminate pamphlets and assassinate people and attempted to raise funds for the group.

It was not clear from the report how influential the group was, but it indicates that pockets of opposition still exist to the liberalised economic policies of Mr. Deng and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

### Deng's son to visit Hong Kong

Meanwhile Deng Pufang, the crippled son of Mr. Deng, will fly to Hong Kong Tuesday to raise money for handicapped people in China, the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped said.

His 19-day visit coincides with the run-up to an agreement, planned for the end of September, on the future of the British Colony after China takes it back in 1997.

Mr. Deng Pufang, 40, has been unable to walk since 1967 when, during Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution, Red Guard zealots forced him out of a fourth-floor window at Peking University where he was studying physics. His spine was broken.

## India arrests more Sikh extremists

NEW DELHI (R) — Security forces stepped up a roundup of Sikh extremists in Punjab state after the hijack of an Indian airliner, arresting nearly 60 people, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Monday.

PTI said 41 people including seven members of the banned All India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF), were detained Sunday.

An anonymous telephone caller told an international news agency the AISSF was responsible for hijacking the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 last Friday.

After holding the passengers and crew for 45 hours the seven Sikh hijackers surrendered in Dubai.

PTI said at least 13 people were arrested on Saturday and there were further detentions Monday. A roundup of extremists has been in progress since the army stormed the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, on June 6. But in recent weeks the arrests have tailed off to about 10 a day.

PTI said the seven AISSF members arrested were holding a clandestine meeting when they were surprised by security forces.

The AISSF was banned for running guerrilla training camps at the height of the extremist campaign for greater religious and political concessions in Punjab.

Punjab's main English language newspaper, the Tribune, said Monday a major clash was looming between the government and Sikh religious leaders over a world convention of Sikhs planned in Amritsar next Sunday to discuss the future of the religion.

## Meteorite reported over Czechoslovakia

VIENNA (R) — A huge flaming meteorite entered the atmosphere this month and burst into pieces over southern Moravia, the official Czechoslovak News Agency said Sunday. Cetecka said scientists conducting an intensive search for the remains estimated the largest fragment might weigh as much as 20 kilograms. The meteorite appeared in the atmosphere on Aug. 3 at 12.5 kilometres per second, one of the slowest possible speeds for such bodies, and burned only 19 kilometres above the earth. Photographs showed it burst into pieces in a flash of light while flying at three kilometres a second, Cetecka said.

## New way for a long life

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Smoking and drinking are out but eat lots of red meat, says Jeanette Van Der Westhuizen, who turned 120 this weekend and is believed to be South Africa's oldest citizen. Durban's Sunday Tribune newspaper said Mrs. Van Der Westhuizen, who has a 95-year-old daughter, sang her way through her birthday party.

## Gun, drugs found in Spanish prison

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Police Sunday maintained a round-the-clock watch outside Barcelona's Modelo Prison after a gun and drugs were found in the building. On Friday a package containing a pistol and 20 cartridges was thrown on to a jail courtyard from the street and guards found two bags of drugs inside the prison. Authorities said the police vigil, which began Sunday, was designed to prevent more arms and narcotics from entering the prison, one of Spain's oldest and most overcrowded jails. Prison officials complained the special guard would last only until next week and they threatened to go on strike unless it was extended. Several riots and violent incidents have occurred in the Modelo in recent years. Last month its director was sacked after a French prisoner was shot dead at his cell window from outside and eight men shot their way out during a riot.

## 2,500 Japanese roll 800-metre Sushi

TOKYO (AP) — In a summer festival in Katsuta, eastern Japan, Sunday, 2,500 citizens rolled an 800.42-metre long Sushi to break a Guinness Book world record. Sushi is a Japanese dish made of fish marinated in vinegar and wrapped with rice to seaweed. Representatives of the annual Katsuta Festival said Monday the Sushi roll outstretched the previous record holder by more than nearly 600 metres. Residents of Ebetsu, on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido, rolled a 222-metre long Sushi on a similar occasion several years ago and set the previous Guinness Book Record.

## 'Liechtenstein's leader steps down

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (AP) — Crown Prince Hans Adam, a 39-year-old economist, on Sunday assumed the leadership of this tiny, well-to-do principality of 26,500 people from his father, Prince Franz Josef II. Franz Josef, at 78 Europe's longest-reigning monarch, is to continue as head of state, but retain only a ceremonial role with his son holding the executive powers. Prince Hans Adam was installed in discreet ceremonies witnessed by the royal family and government officials in the dining-room of a 14th-Century fortress overlooking Vaduz. It is the capital of this 62-square-mile country tucked between Switzerland and Austria. The transfer of power opens a new era for Liechtenstein, which has developed since World War II from a poor agricultural state into a highly industrialised and wealthy nation. The tall, lean prince has the final say over laws, can issue emergency decrees, dissolve the 15-member parliament and quash legal proceedings. He had supported voting rights for women and that was approved in national elections last July, resolving the principality's major political issue. Liechtenstein was the last European nation to grant its women the right to vote.

## Nuclear-free zone sought for S. Pacific

FUNAFUTI, Tuvalu (R) — Leaders of 14 South Pacific nations unanimously agreed Monday that their region should become a nuclear-free zone.

But it would be left to each country to decide whether to accept visits by nuclear-powered ships, said Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, spokesman for a two-day meeting which opened Monday.

The plan for the zone was not expected to have any effect on France, which despite protests has said that it will continue underground nuclear tests at Mururoa

Atoll.

Nevertheless, leaders of the 14-member South Pacific forum agreed to set up a working party of officials to draft a nuclear-free zone treaty and report back to the next forum meeting in 1985. A date and venue has not yet been fixed.

The treaty would prohibit the manufacture, use, storage, and acquisition of nuclear weapons in the zone and bar dumping of nuclear waste there.

The actual size of the zone is one of the questions to be studied by the working party.

The meeting did not support a

proposal from New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange that the forum should try to pass a United Nations resolution on the subject.

New Zealand's Labour government, elected last month, has already said it will bar visits by nuclear armed or powered vessels, including warships of the U.S.

But Mr. Lange said Monday if nuclear ships were barred from the entire region the nuclear free zone would not work because it would never be supported by states with nuclear weapons.

## Kohl expects word on Honecker visit next week

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressed confidence Sunday that East German Leader Erich Honecker won't bow to Soviet pressure and cancel his first official visit to West Germany.

"I assume Mr. Honecker is coming. I see no reason why he shouldn't come," Mr. Kohl said in an interview on West Germany's second channel ZDF network.

Mr. Kohl expects Mr. Honecker to set a firm date for the visit early next week "at the latest, but not this coming week."

Published reports in the West German media have said Mr. Honecker will arrive Sept. 26 at Frankfurt and depart Sept. 30 from Munich, sidestepping the capital for reasons of protocol.

If Mr. Honecker visited Bonn, Mr. Kohl would be expected to pay a reciprocal visit to East Berlin, which West Germany does not officially recognise.

The chancellor, just back from an Austria vacation and due to return to work Monday, indicated that disarmament and environmental issues would be discussed with Mr. Honecker but said it was premature to "catalogue the topics."

Mr. Kohl said he "is not so certain" about drawing up a German-German initiative on the renunciation of force, but said he would discuss it if Mr. Honecker addressed the matter.

He ruled out the possibility of the two Germanys acting as mediator between the United States and Soviet Union.

"If the two superpowers want to talk to each other, they don't need us," he said.

Noting that the leaders of Romania and Bulgaria also were planning visits to West Germany, Mr. Kohl said: "Despite the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Germany this past year, there is no ice age between East and West" as "the scare-mongers" predicted there would be.

Mr. Kohl described Soviet accusations of revanchism by Bonn as an "irritation," and complained about the "totally absurd attacks in Moscow newspapers."

## Japan steps up air, sea patrols for Chun's visit

TOKYO (R) — Japan has stepped up surveillance off its coastline as part of security measures for the state visit of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, a maritime safety agency official said Monday.

He told Reuters the agency had intensified patrols for suspicious ships along the 2,500 kilometre coast on the Sea of Japan stretching from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south.

Police sources said they had also increased patrols on beaches. This is in addition to tight security measures in Tokyo where 23,000 policemen will protect Mr. Chun and his party during the visit from Sept. 6 to 8.

Smugglers from North and South Korea have reached Japan across the Sea of Japan in the past.

although there have not been many cases recently, police said.

The maritime safety agency official said the Rangoon bomb blast which killed 17 South Korean officials accompanying Mr. Chun on his visit to Burma last October had been considered in planning the security measures.

Prosecution witnesses told a Burmese court last November that the North Korean freighter *Togonae Gukho*, which called at Rangoon to deliver construction materials, dropped off three North Koreans shortly before the bomb attack.

They were testifying at the trial of two North Koreans on murder charges arising out of blast, which occurred minutes before Mr. Chun arrived at the scene.

## Autopsy fails to pinpoint cause of author's death

LOS ANGELES (R) — An autopsy failed to pinpoint the cause of death of Truman Capote, jet set author of *In Cold Blood*, who died hours after working on the last chapter of what he said would be his final book.

In a preliminary report, Los Angeles medical examiner Ronald Kornblum said a three-hour probe found evidence of epilepsy in Mr. Capote's brain and signs of infection in his legs.

Bill Gold, a spokesman for the medical examiner's office, said the leg infections probably resulted from phlebitis, from which Mr. Capote suffered.

Mr. Gold said another week to 10 days of toxicological and tissue tests and a study of Mr. Capote's medical background would be needed to determine the exact cause of death.

Mr. Capote died Sunday in the mansion of his longtime friend, Joanne Carson, the former wife of television talk show host Johnny Carson.

Detectives said bottles of medicine were found in his bedroom and there were no signs of foul play.

The author, who had described in interviews his bouts of drinking, collapsed from a convulsive seizure in 1980 and was in hospital last year for what doctors said was a bad reaction to drugs he took to control his seizures.

Mr. Capote said in a 1978 interview he sometimes mixed drink with medicine. He pleaded guilty last August to a charge of drunken driving.

An impish figure who was only 1.6 metres tall, Capote was as well-known to U.S. television audiences for his high-pitched drawl and scathing social gossip as he was to the literary world for his books.

The author, who claimed to have created a new form of real-life literature with his detailed interviews and account of killing of a Kansas farm family in his book *In*

*Cold Blood*, was working on his last book, *Answered Prayers*, hours before he was found dead.

"He had told me he wanted to live long enough to finish the book and then he wanted to die," said his biographer and friend, Gerald Clarke.

Mr. Capote had borrowed a pen from Carson a few hours before he found him dead. He said he had a sudden urge to complete his book, on which he had been working for 10 years.

"Carson went to wake him up yesterday afternoon and he was swimming and noticed he looked pale," said Police Lieutenant Ed Henderson.

"She could not find his pulse and called an emergency medical team," which pronounced him dead.

Mr. Capote arrived at the mansion last Thursday and had been expected to stay until after his 60th birthday on Sept. 30.

The author, who spent his early years living with aunts and cousins in Alabama, earned millions from his books *In Cold Blood* and *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, which were made into films.

His first major work, *Other Voices*, Other Rooms, which had a homosexual theme, had made him an instant literary celebrity when he was 23 years old. His other works, among them short stories, included *A Christmas Story*, *Local Colour* and *Music For Chameleons*.

He wrote the screenplays for *Beat the Devil* and *The Innocents* and appeared in the film *Murder By Death*.

Mr. Capote was a leader of New York's so-called jet set society and a close friend of people such as Jacqueline Onassis and her sister, Lee Radziwill, Elizabeth Taylor and artist Andy Warhol.

He became a television personality, sought after on talk shows for his biting comments on people, including authors Norman Mailer and Gore Vidal.

## Astronomers find new galaxies

NEW YORK (R) — A team of astronomers announced Sunday night they have discovered new galaxies at the edge of the universe and their proximity to star-like quasars shows that the quasars are billions of billions of miles away.

According to a statement from the National Science Foundation, which underwrote the project, the finding at such a great distance from the earth confirms that quasars somehow give off more energy than all the stars in a galaxy combined.

The discovery appears to lay to rest the nagging suspicion among some astronomers that quasars, which appear to be up to 60 billion

trillion miles from earth, may actually be much closer than they seem.

Timothy Heckman and Eric Smith of the University of Maryland, along with research scientists at the California Institute of Technology, the University of Washington and Leiden University in the Netherlands, have reported finding the galaxies next to quasars.

The distance estimates are based on measurements of the colours given off by quasars and other objects in the heavens. The redder the object, the farther away it is believed to be.

Although quasars are the red-

dest objects observed in the universe, some astronomers have suspected they might be much closer than their colours suggest because scientists cannot explain how objects so distant and so small can give off so much energy.

Both the quasars and the galaxies are moving away from the center of the universe at similar speeds. Distant quasars are moving away from earth at 90 per cent of the speed of light, or more than 167,000 miles per second.

Astronomers still want to explain how objects so far away can give off so much energy. Even small quasars emit more energy than many galaxies combined.



The six crew members of the space shuttle *Discovery* scheduled to be launched on Aug. 29 meet the press in Houston. They are from left: Charles Walker, Judith Resnik, Steven Hawley, Mike Mullane, Michael Coats and Commander Henry Hartsfield (AP wirephoto)

## Discovery makes third attempt to take off

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The U.S. space shuttle *Discovery* makes a third attempt on Wednesday to blast off on its maiden voyage with the cause of an engine shut-down in June still not fully explained.

Launch attempts on successive days in June were halted by technical problems—a computer failure nine minutes from launch and a dramatic main engine shut-down just four seconds before lift-off.

The space agency has yet to explain fully why a fuel valve on one of *Discovery's* main engines failed to open, prompting a computer to switch them all off.

*Discovery* is the third in a series of reusable spacecraft built by the United States.

The June problems have forced the space agency to toll two missions into one to keep up with the published launch schedule.

The shuttle will carry a heavy communications satellite which should have been put into orbit in June. It will also carry two satellites belonging to private companies, American telephone and telegraph and satellite business systems.

The space and insurance ind-

ustries will be watching the deployment of the private satellites closely. The two are equipped with booster rockets like those which failed in February, leaving two \$35-million satellites spinning in useless orbits.

The space agency plans a mission in November to retrieve the errant spacecraft and return them to the insurance companies which now own them. The insurers hope to refurbish the satellites and sell them.

Space shuttle officials hope they will not have to repeat the unprecedented salvage operation. Putting satellites in orbit will be the backbone of shuttle's business for the foreseeable future.

*Discovery's* first flight will carry the shuttle orbiter *Columbia* as its fourth and last orbital test flight, is the commander of this 12th shuttle mission. His pilot is Michael Coats, 38, a navy pilot who flew 315 combat missions in Vietnam.

Apart from Walker, mission specialists will be Richard Mullane, 38, another Vietnam combat veteran, astrophysicist Richard Hawley, 32, and electrical engineer Judy Resnik, 35, the second American woman to fly in space.

*Discovery* is due to land on Sept. 4 at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

McDonnell Douglas paid

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### GIVE YOUR OPPONENTS DUE CREDIT

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH  
♠ AKQ75  
♥ A7  
♦ KJ94  
♣ 97

WEST EAST  
♠ J63 ♠ 9842  
♥ QJ9642 ♥ K  
♦ Q86 ♦ A1052  
♣ A ♣ 10632

SOUTH  
♠ 10  
♥ 10553  
♦ 73  
♣ KQJ854

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 NT Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

To appreciate this hand, cover up the East-West cards with your thumbs. Then read along and decide what you would do each time you are confronted with a problem.

South's response of one no trump was a one-round force. His three club bid showed a weak hand with a long club suit, so North would have been better advised to pass three clubs than to try for game with no real fit for his partner's suit, even though he had not shown the full strength of his hand.

West leads the queen of

hearts. What do you play from dummy? Since the two will probably prevent the opponents from running the suit, it is correct to rise with dummy's ace. You are pleasantly surprised when East drops the king. What now?

Obviously, you must lead a club, and correct technique is to lead the nine. East plays low and your king loses to West's ace. Back comes a diamond. Your play?

You insert the jack from the board and it loses to East's ace. A diamond return brings the queue from West. Continue, please.

When this hand was played to a Masters individual tournament, South was Bridge World Editor and North American internationalist Edgar Kaplan. He made his earlier play of the one of clubs pay off when he led a club from the table and finessed the eight. When that held, he had more than enough tricks.

No, Kaplan's play was not a lucky shot — it was virtually a sure thing. Why? West could have shut out declarer's club suit by simply holding up the ace of clubs for one round. So why hadn't he done so? There could be only one reason — he held a singleton ace of clubs!